

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TRER - PARIS: Wednesday, variable showers. Temp. 17-9 (62-45). Thursday, fair, some rain. Temp. 17-13 (63-55). Friday, fair, some rain. Temp. 17-13 (63-55). Saturday, fair, some rain. Temp. 17-13 (63-55). Sunday, fair, some rain. Temp. 17-13 (63-55).

AL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

Algeria	12.5	Belgium	25.5	France	25.5	Germany	1.50	Italy	1.50	Japan	1.50	South Africa	1.50	U.S.	1.50	Yugoslavia	1.50																				
Argentina	12.5	Austria	25.5	Canada	25.5	Denmark	1.50	Finland	1.50	Greece	1.50	Ireland	1.50	Israel	1.50	Lebanon	1.50	Netherlands	1.50	Norway	1.50	Portugal	1.50	Spain	1.50	Sweden	1.50	Switzerland	1.50	Taiwan	1.50	Turkey	1.50	U.S. Military (East)	1.50	U.S. Military (West)	1.50

105 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1977 Established 1887

To Offset Earnings Drop

Million in 2 Loans nted Zaire by IMF

STON, April 26 (AP).—The International Monetary Fund today announced that it had agreed to provide Zaire with two loans of \$157 million each to help offset a decline in copper production. The loans are part of a \$314 million package that the IMF said it had attached conditions to the loans.

It said the Zaire government had agreed to an economic program to cut back its payments deficit and also to reduce the current rate of inflation "by making possible an upswing in economic activity and a sufficient supply of imported goods."

A spokesman for the IMF said the latest figures show Zaire owed nearly \$2.6 billion to foreign lenders, both public and private, in 1974. The total undoubtedly has risen significantly since then.

The spokesman declined to say whether Zaire could use some of the IMF loan to pay for the war. "It's obviously a question the IMF can't and won't answer," he said.

Offers Plan to Economy to Be Passed

STON, April 26 (AP).—Prime Minister Barre today announced that the National Assembly plan aimed at the ailing French economy.

Barre calls for special jobs for unemployed and living standards for and speed economic special incentives government a total of 100,000 jobs (10,000 billion) next two years.

Barre said that his plan if the coalition next year's legislative that he would resign were rejected. Barring defections, approval of the plan would give the Assembly.

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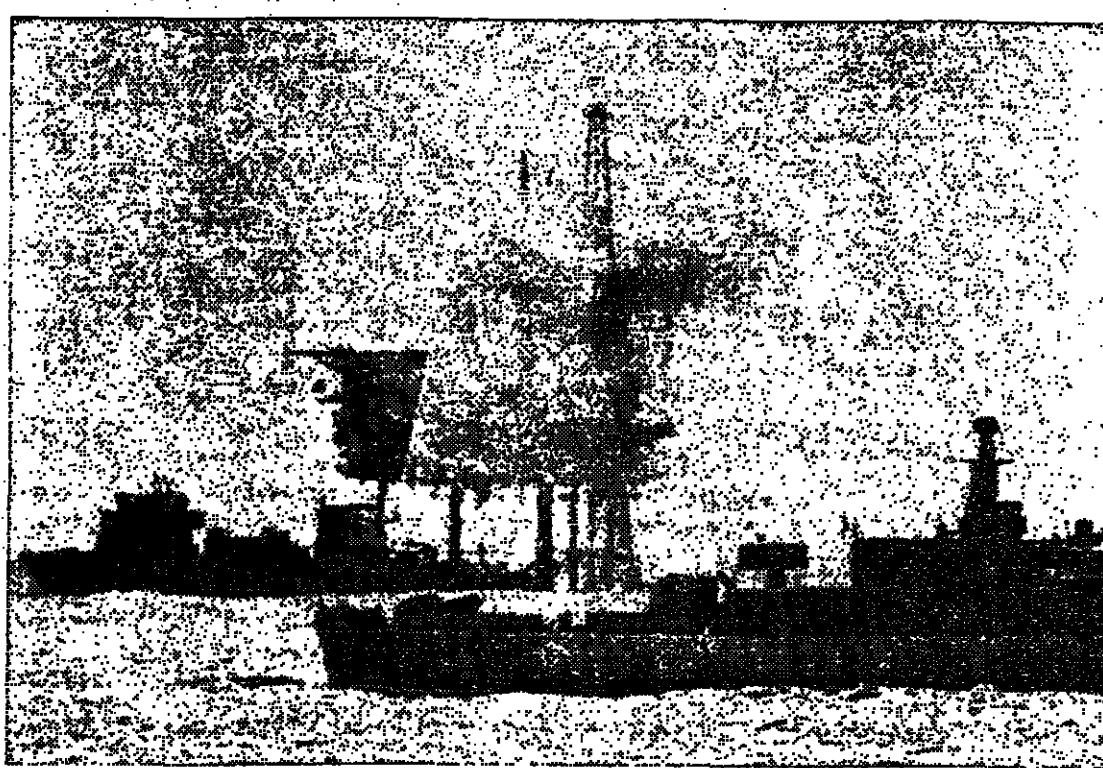
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The firefighting vessel Seaway Falcon (left) and a Norwegian Navy ship stand by Bravo.

Gas Danger on North Sea Rig

Blowout Experts Forced to Abandon Well

STAVANGER, Norway, April 26. —A dangerous concentration of gas today forced six U.S. experts to evacuate a platform in the North Sea shortly after they had begun efforts to cap a four-day-old geyser of oil from a runaway well.

A spokesman for Phillips Petroleum, which operates the rig under Norwegian license, said another attempt to stop the blowout would be set for tomorrow.

Phillips officials said the blowout fighters—two members of the Houston-based Red Adair Fire and Blowout Co. and four Phillips technicians—managed to close and repair some valves before they were forced to evacuate the platform.

The problem, in laymen's terms, is putting a top on the wellhead while oil and mud are pouring out of it with a force equivalent to that of a six-ton jack pushing upward, and to do so without striking sparks that could set off a fire.

The experts went back to their headquarters on the barge Chocotaw, which was pulled several hundred yards from the rig.

Phillips officials said they ordered two other rigs in the field to shut down operations for four hours as a safety measure. "It doesn't appear that gas is leaking very far from the platform, but you cannot be too careful," a company spokesman said.

Environment specialists said the two oil slicks from the leak posed little danger to North Sea coastlines and the fishing stocks were not yet endangered. An international array of ships was skimming the oil, which now covers the entire northeastern section of the field.

In the Norwegian parliament, Environment Minister Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland said the government expected that most of the oil would disappear before it reached any shoreline.

Grim Berg, head of biological and chemical oceanography of the Norwegian Marine Research Institute, said at a news conference, "There are two main problems. The most serious is the effect on fish reproduction. The second is that the fish may be tainted."

"We are at the beginning of the biological spring for this area and major spawning takes place in two-three weeks. But we have not yet seen any dead plankton," he said.

Losses Mount in Bank Scandal

Crédit Suisse Declines Loan Offer

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, April 26 (AP).—In what has become Switzerland's biggest bank scandal in history, the central bank and the two leading banks today offered to lend Crédit Suisse 3 billion Swiss francs (about \$1.2 billion) "in case of need."

Crédit Suisse, the third-largest bank in the country and the 53rd-largest in the world, said it appreciated the offer but did not need to draw on it.

The offer and rejection were obviously aimed at allaying worries over the loss the bank may suffer as a result of what Crédit Suisse calls the "criminal practices of the management of [its] Chasson branch."

The bank had originally estimated the loss to be "in the neighborhood of 250 million Swiss francs. But today the bank's spokesman, Hans Ralther, said, "We can't estimate it because we don't know all the details yet."

The original amount of 250 million francs is by far not sufficient," a senior official at another bank said, adding that the figure cited by the respected newspaper Neue Zürcher Zeitung of 750 million francs "could become true."

Amid speculation about how big the loss ultimately might be, the banking community in Switzerland was unanimous that it could not endanger the well-being of Crédit Suisse.

But bankers were deeply divided on the wisdom of the central bank, the Swiss Bank Corp. and the Union Bank of Switzerland going through what one private banker called the "chaos" of the standby credit offer.

"It was a damn fool thing to announce it," said a Zurich banker, "because it scares people."

A Geneva banker, calling the affair "a catastrophe for Swiss banking," said that "the level of incompetence in announcing the standby is unbelievable. It's stirring up insecurity."

The reason for the offer, a spokesman for UBS said, was so that "even the most stupid man on the street could understand that the bank was in no danger. It was a show of confidence."

Responding to criticism that the announcement created more fear than existed before, Swiss National Bank president Fritz

After Meeting Hussein

Geneva Talks Unlikely In 1977, Carter Asserts

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP).—President Carter, ending two days of talks with Jordan's King Hussein, said today that "unless we see some strong possibilities for substantial achievements" it might be better to drop plans to convene this year a Geneva conference on the Middle East.

The cautious note, reflecting an attitude which has marked all of Mr. Carter's meetings with the King here, is in contrast to his earlier views, which reflected a firm belief that a Geneva conference would be held in the second half of this year.

Yesterday, the President told the King on his arrival that "it would be a mistake to be too optimistic" about chances for major strides this year toward Arab-Israeli peace.

Today, after his third White House conference, Mr. Carter called the session "one of the most productive talks that we've had."

But he told newsmen afterward that while "so far I have been encouraged" about the prospects for Middle East peace, "to raise expectations too high would be, I think, potentially very damaging."

Asked about the key question of Palestinian representation at a Geneva conference, Mr. Carter replied that the answer still has to be worked out. He continued: "The one thing I might add on which all the leaders seem agreed is that the more agreement that we can reach before going to Geneva, the less argument there's going to be about the form of the Palestinian representation."

"I think unless we see some strong possibilities for substantial achievements before a Geneva conference can be convened—unless we can see that prospect, then, I think, it would be better not to have the Geneva conference at all."

Later, White House spokesman Jody Powell said Mr. Carter still hopes the Geneva conference can be held before this year ends and said the President's remarks should not be interpreted as pessimistic.

"I think he just presented a balanced view of the situation" and of "the very long-standing difficulties" in settling the Middle East conflict, he said.

Yesterday, the White House said after the two leaders' first meeting that they had discussed "various ideas that have been put forward recently with regard to the question of Palestinian representation in the negotiations and how to resolve the Palestinian problem once these negotiations begin."

Some observers saw an apparent subtle shift in U.S. thinking in those words. Previously the question had been whether the Palestinians should be allowed to participate in a Geneva conference, but now the focus was on the question of their representation.

The new White House view seemed to be not whether the Palestinians should be represented, but how. Mr. Powell, however, said that there was no change in the U.S. position that the Palestinians could be represented at Geneva only if they accepted Israel's right to exist. The PLO recently reaffirmed its hostility to such a right.

Mr. Carter has said that a Middle East settlement must include creation of a homeland for Palestinians, as well as Palestinian recognition of Israel's right to existence.

King Hussein's visit follows that of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat. The Cairo leader proclaimed Palestinian participation at Geneva to be the crucial element for a settlement there but said that this year could be one of major progress toward Middle East peace. Mr. Carter then was still urging that a Geneva conference be held in 1977.

But in his toast at a White House dinner for the Jordanian monarch last night, the President conceded the extraordinary difficulty of resolving "animosities that have existed for so long." He also warned that unless progress toward peace was made this year, "it may be a long time in the future before such an effort can be made again. I don't know if we will be successful this year; it is very difficult to predict."

Today, after seeing King Hussein into a waiting limousine, Mr. Carter said that "it would be a mistake to expect too much" movement toward Middle East peace because differences there "are very wide and long-standing indeed."



President Carter and King Hussein in Washington.

Mideast Peace Talks in 1977 Called Still Possible by Peres

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, April 26 (AP).—Acting Prime Minister Shimon Peres said last night that it was still possible to reconvene Arab-Israeli peace talks this year, although the path to a speedy solution of the prolonged Middle East conflict was blocked by formidable barriers.

Mr. Peres' speech—his first major address since he replaced Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin last Friday—was in keeping with recent utterances by Israeli officials who have been publicly assessing the prospects for fruitful peace talks and stressing the need for careful pre-planning to avert a stalemate at a renewed Geneva peace conference.

Areas of Conflict

On Sunday, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon outlined to the Israeli Cabinet potential areas of conflict between Israel and its chief ally, the United States, regarding the terms of a peace settlement.

At the same time, Mr. Allon said that recent communications from U.S. officials said that reports that the United States

was drifting toward an increasingly pro-Arab position were unfounded.

According to Foreign Ministry officials, Mr. Allon told the Cabinet that some of President Carter's recent comments seemed to indicate that he was thinking in terms of mechanical monitoring devices to be located at a distance from Israel's actual borders.

According to a Cabinet communiqué, Mr. Allon stressed "that no technical means or other security arrangements could be considered as a substitute for defensible borders for Israel, but only as supplementing them."

In his address, Mr. Peres said that even those Arabs, including King Hussein of Jordan and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, "who talk of ending the state of belligerency are not prepared to pay the price."

Referring to the Arabs' demands that Israel give back all the lands it seized during the 1967 war and to Israel's insistence that it cannot for strategic reasons (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Britain Gets Butter Subsidy

EEC Agrees on 3.5% Farm Price Increase

LUXEMBOURG, April 26 (Reuters).—The nine European Economic Community states settled 1977-78 guaranteed prices for community farmers early today but the agreement, which will raise prices by an average of 3.5 per cent, was immediately attacked as inadequate by farmers' leaders.

The accord came after haggling between Britain, which demanded a substantial EEC subsidy to prevent its retail butter price from rising, and the other eight member states. Britain announced its partners last month by rejecting their initial subsidy offer.

The compromise accepted today raised the first offer slightly from 8 to 8.5 pence a pound, or 38 to 39 units of account per 100 kilograms. It was accepted by British Agriculture Minister John Silkin, although considerably below the 20-pence (75 units of account) level he had been demanding. A unit of account equals \$1.32.

"No one is satisfied at the outcome, but no one is really unhappy," EEC Farm Commissioner Olaf Gundelach commented on the accord.

But a spokesman for the main lobby group representing the EEC's 9 million farmers, COPA, expressed disappointment. He said the 3.5-per-cent price rise plus the package of flanking measures remained well short of the 7.4-per-cent increase his organization had asked for.

Price-Cost Gap

Farmers' costs in the community rose by an average of 13 per cent last year, he said. If this kind of gap between price and cost increases remained, farmers would leave the land, ultimately threatening the adequate supply of homegrown community food, the spokesman said.

Besides the 3.5-per-cent price rise and the butter subsidy for Britain—which alone will cost the EEC \$77 million—the ministers also agreed on a series of monetary adjustments to bring currency rates used to calculate farm prices more into line with actual foreign exchange levels.

The sterling rate used, the so-called green pound, is to be devalued by 2.9 per cent, while the green German mark will be revalued by 2 per cent. Adjust-

Black Leaders Held on Island

Glimpse of South Africa's Top Prison

By Eric Van Ees

IN ISLAND, South Africa 26 (UPI).—Nelson Mandela, leader of South African nationalist movement yesterday hoisting the flag in the front lawn of the island maximum security

him in the warm sun. Mandela, 69, was the first of the 370 prisoners to be taken to the island. He was the first of the 370 prisoners to be taken to the island.

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Nelson Mandela in a 1961 photo.

denied there are any political prisoners on Robben Island. "All have been tried in courts and found guilty of contravening gen-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Scandal Reaches High, Low, Afar

Money, Politics, Death in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, April 26 (AP).—The scenario and characters of a financial scandal rocking Argentina sound like they came from a pulp mystery novel, but an army investigation already has resulted in arrests, detentions and the freeing of assets of some principals.

The cast of characters includes: • A young financier who was presumably killed in the crash of his chartered executive jet. • A band of leftist guerrillas who reportedly dabbled in international investments with millions of dollars of loot from kidnaps.

ransoms, extortions and robberies. • A jailed woman who is a former president of Argentina. • Relatives of the financier, newspaper editors, businessmen and a Mexican undertaker.

Argentine newspapers have labeled the scandal "El Caso Graiver" (the Graiver case) and revelations about it fill their front pages.

The main character is David Graiver, who was 33 when his chartered jet crashed into a jungle mountain in Mexico last Aug. 7. Mr. Graiver, the only registered

passenger, was reported killed along with the two North American pilots.

His brother, Isidoro, identified a charred torso found in the wreckage as that of David. The remains were cremated on orders from David's wife, Lidia.

Disavowed Made

But the Mexican undertaker who had received the remains told newsmen later that it was impossible to identify them properly. Why the crash occurred is still unclear here. There were rumors that some other persons had been aboard the craft but got off at an intermediate stop in the United States.

Some financial sources here think Mr. Graiver is alive, having faked his death to escape possible prosecution.

The founder of the family fortune, Juan Graiver, came to Argentina from Poland in 1931. He was almost penniless when he settled in La Plata, 55 miles south of here.

He sold clothes, pots and pans door-to-door and saved enough to buy property and open a real estate business and a finance company.

His son David left law school at age 26 to help run the family business and convinced his father to get into banking. In 1967, the Graiver family purchased a majority of shares in the Banco Comercial de La Plata. A short time later, the family purchased another local bank, the Banco de Hurlingham, and then a construction company.

The Graiver name became increasingly well-known outside La Plata and when a coup in 1971 brought an army general, Alejandro Lanusse, to power, David Graiver became an adviser to the new military regime.

Ties to Peronists

David Graiver later made friends with leaders of labor unions who supported exiled dictator Juan Peron. In 1973, the military stepped aside and Peron returned to power.

Investigation sources say Mr. Graiver helped some Peronist officials to invest funds which were shifted illegally from public coffers into private hands.

Peron died of a heart attack in 1974 and his wife, Isabel, the vice-president, succeeded him. As political violence increased in the country, two leftist guerrilla bands gained prominence, the People's Revolutionary Army and the Montoneros.

Both groups carried out kidnappings, extortions and robberies, with high returns. Once, a sum of \$80 million was paid for the release of two brothers of an influential Argentine industrial family. In 1974, according to recent news accounts, Isidoro Graiver was kidnapped by the Montoneros in an action that was not publicized at the time.

David Graiver reportedly negotiated his brother's release. One of the terms was said to be that David would handle "financial services" for the Montoneros.

The news magazine *Somos* said the Montoneros invested \$12 million with Mr. Graiver. It said he used \$4 million to buy the majority interest in the Century National Bank and Trust Co. of New York and \$8 million for shares in another New York bank, the American Bank and Trust Co. in Belgium. Mr. Graiver acquired the Banque Four l'Amérique du Sud.

According to reports here, every month couriers for the Montoneros stopped by Mr. Graiver's office in Buenos Aires to pick up \$130,000 in cash, the interest on their investment.

If Mr. Graiver was not available, his principal assistant, lawyer Jorge Rubenstein, would receive the money, sources say.

Mr. Rubenstein died under mysterious circumstances last month in La Plata. The only newspaper to report his death—without details—was a liberal Buenos Aires daily, *La Opinion*. The director and assistant director of the newspaper have been detained in connection with the Graiver case.

Less than a month after Mr. Graiver's reported death in the August plane crash, the Belgian bank was ordered closed by the government. Two days after that, the American Bank and Trust was seized and sold to another group by New York State, which charged it was "conducting its business in an unauthorized and unsafe manner."

\$17 Million Claimed

Lidia Graiver began getting phone calls from Montonero officials who claimed that Mr. Graiver owed them \$17 million by now, having defaulted on some "interest" payments, the sources said.

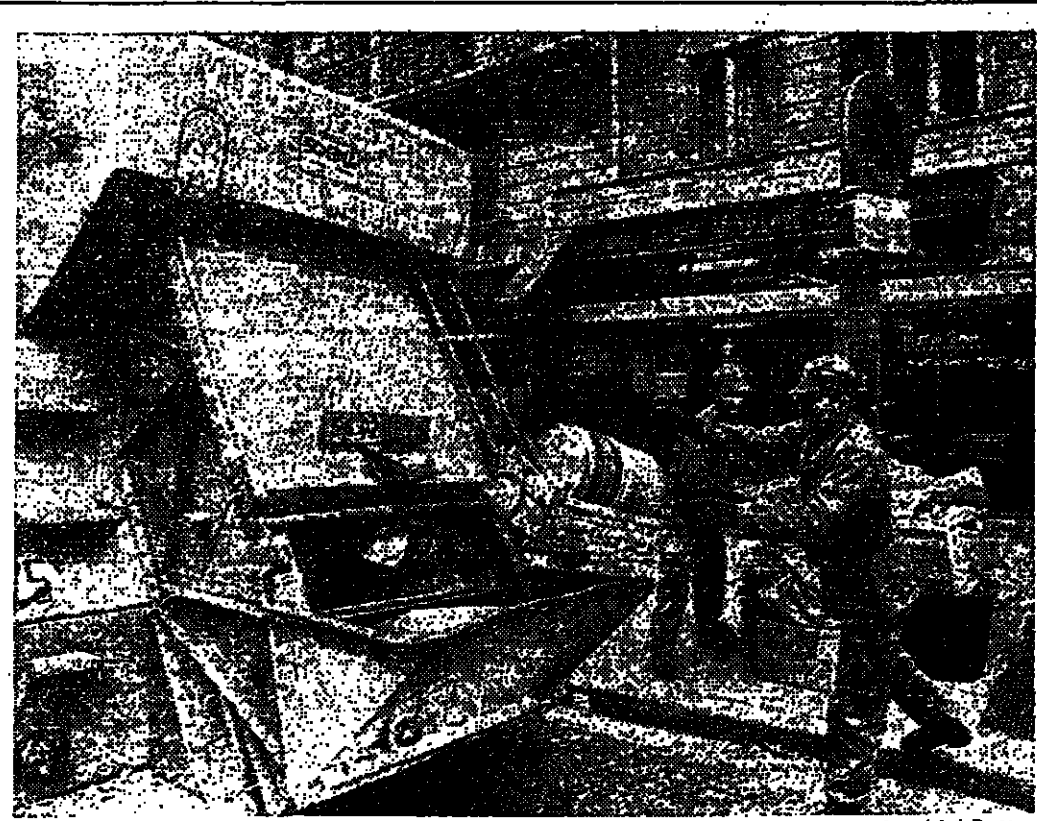
Isabel Peron, ousted in a coup in March of last year, is in confinement at a nearby naval base, charged with pilfering public funds for her own use.

One of the charges states that she took money designated for victims of a flood and deposited it in her private bank account. The account was in the Graiver-owned Banco Comercial de La Plata.

Recently, security agents arrested Isidoro, Lidia and Juan Graiver. They and about a dozen lesser-known persons believed to have had dealings with the financier are being held incommunicado.

Last Friday the government froze the assets of Lidia, Isidoro and Juan Graiver and of three of their associates.

President Jorge Videla, leader of the present military regime, has pledged that the Graiver case investigation will be carried out to "the ultimate consequences."



CLEANING UP—French soldiers begin clearing away piles of garbage produced by a weeklong strike of refuse collectors in Paris after city officials called for help.

Support Switched From Ethiopia

France Turns to Somalia on Djibouti Issue

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, April 26 (WP).—In a major shift of policy, France is now counting on Somalia to emerge as the dominant power in the Horn of Africa and to help arrange a peaceful transition by the last French colony on the African continent to independence this summer.

The French shift away from Ethiopian-aligned political groups in the colonial Territory of the Afars and the Issas has been in the making for months. But it is only now taking substantive form in government actions and private comments by French officials, and it will not be publicly acknowledged.

The change appears to stem in large part from the success that French officials believe Saudi Arabia is having in swinging Somalia out of the Soviet orbit and into a more moderate and possibly pro-Western position. The apparent disintegration of Ethiopia is also a factor in French thinking.

The Saudis have embarked on a major campaign to extend their influence all along the Red Sea, according to Arab sources who point to the nearly total alignment of Saudi policy with Egypt and the Sudan and last year's successful Saudi effort to come to a foreign policy accommodation with the Marxist government in South Yemen.

The Territory of the Afars and the Issas—more commonly known by the name of its port and only large town, Djibouti—overlooks the Bab el Mandeb straits at the southern opening of the Red Sea.

Wedged into the coastline between Somalia and Ethiopia, the 8,300-square-mile enclave has long been the subject of warlike threats between the Somalis, who claim it as part of their national territory, and the Ethiopians, who are dependent on the Djibouti port and rail link to Addis Ababa.

There is no exact count, but it is generally believed that the territory's estimated population of 240,000 is divided about equally between the tribes of the Issas, who are ethnically related to the Somalis, and the Afars, who are closer to the Ethiopians.

Afars Dominated

In recent years French colonial rule was based on local government dominated by the Afars and friendly to Emperor Haile Selassie, who was overthrown by radical Ethiopian soldiers in 1974.

France committed itself last year to ending colonial rule this year and holding fair elections. The director and assistant director of the newspaper have been detained in connection with the Graiver case.

Less than a month after Mr. Graiver's reported death in the August plane crash, the Belgian bank was ordered closed by the government. Two days after that, the American Bank and Trust was seized and sold to another group by New York State, which charged it was "conducting its business in an unauthorized and unsafe manner."

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too tied down with internal rebellions and strife to start a new conflict now, but they admit that this is still a dangerously uncertain estimation.

France originally pledged to keep the present contingent of 4,000 to 6,000 soldiers in the territory if the government requests them after independence, but as recently as a month ago, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government was seriously considering a complete and rapid pull-out from Djibouti rather than risk involving French troops in

a conflict that could cost Mr. Giscard d'Estaing vital support at home.

That option appears now to have been discarded.

Instead, France is reinforcing the Foreign Legion and other troops in Djibouti for the election period. It is now likely, according to reliable sources, that only 2,000 French soldiers will stay behind as trainers after independence. More important strategically is the small naval task force that will be based in Djibouti.

(Continued from Page 1)

eral laws protecting the security of the state.

The prisoners are refused all political news from the outside world; they may not have newspapers or radios. There is no television. Weekend sports results are broadcast into the cells and nonpolitical and specialist magazines are permitted.

Letters are censored and a warden is present during visits from relatives to stop news of political developments being passed on.

Gen. Roux said there were many reasons for keeping the 30 men isolated, but one was that they "could influence others in the dormitories. We prefer to keep them apart."

Even the working parties are kept separate. The single-cell inmates were working in the gardens while the others did heavier work, clearing brush for a new road, busy in the workshops making rubber mats and building shoes; a small group was solving a croquet court beside the tennis court.

"The Prisoners Department will supply the mallets and the balls," said Lt. Pieter Prins, head of the prison.

Mr. Mandela was wearing khaki trousers, an olive-colored shirt, brown shoes and a bush hat.

When reporters approached him, he moved away, scowling. But he was spotted a few moments later. He, like the others, appeared fit and healthy. They made no signs at the journalists, they merely stooped work, leaned on their hoes and shovels, and stared.

Many of the group to which Mr. Mandela belongs are doing correspondence courses. Although the prison has a 6,500-book library, all the men in the separate cells have well-stocked bookshelves. The reading master is checked, but prison officials said that if a man needs a certain book for his studies, the book would be cleared.

Only 13 of the 30 have a bed in the tiny barred cells. Gen. Roux said that because of space problems, not everyone could sleep on a bed, but any prisoner who had to have a bed for medical reasons, like Mr. Mandela, could get one. The others slept on a combination of two steel and two thick, gray felt mats and seven blankets. There were no beds in the dormitory section of the jail.

Dr. Cyril Edelstein, Cape Town's district surgeon, said the island had a healthful climate. No in-

fers had died of unnatural causes and only one tried, and failed, to commit suicide, several years ago. At the request of reporters, he showed them the official medical records of five random prisoners, including Mr. Mandela, indicating there were no irregularities. Where necessary, Dr. Edelstein said, prisoners were transported to the mainland to consult private specialists.

The kitchens, as were the rest of the buildings, were spotless and the food looked and smelled tasty—pork, chicken, vegetables, the traditional mealie meal (corn flour) and half a liter of milk a day for the sick.

It was strangely quiet on the island. Next to the sound of the sea, the crying sea gulls and the soft wind, there were no sounds of activity. There was no traffic noise, no smells of pollution, nothing against which to measure transition or progress. A prison officer said he found the island "totally relaxing."

"There's nothing to occupy you. The atmosphere seems to have a pacifying influence on the prisoners."

As if to support that statement, none of the wardens was armed and only two of the four watchtowers on the outer perimeter of the fence were manned by wardens with guns.

In a Cape Town news conference today, Police Minister Jim Kruger said the prisoners "after consultation among themselves refused to give permission for the publication of photographs" taken during the press visit. He did not specify the reason for the refusal, but said South African law required the prisoners' consent before the photographs could be published.

Thousands of passengers were stranded at airports when all domestic and international Iberia flights were canceled.

Madrid, April 26 (Reuters).—The Spanish national airline Iberia resumed flights today after reaching an agreement with ground personnel who went on strike last night to support wage demands.

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World Economic Crisis Is Believed Cause

Italians Who Return Home Now Outnumber Emigrants

By Ina Selden

April 26 (NYT).—For the first time in history, more people are returning to Italy than are leaving it. Statistics published show that the number of Italians returning home outnumbered those who emigrated by 30,000.

Of those returning were 10,000 who had been abroad, ex-Franco Fucchi, undersecretary of emigration in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "But it's the economic crisis in Italy and the rest of the world forcing many Italians to seek home and keeping them from leaving."

Would Give Congress Say on Gary Crown

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP).—An Ohio congressman introduced a bill yesterday that would give Congress a say in the State Department's decision on returning the crown of St. Stephen to Hungary without the consent of the State Department.

Rose Oakar, a Democrat, introduced legislation on Article 8 of the Constitution, which gives Congress the power to make rules concerning the crown and water. Oakar said that the United States and Hungary were still at war in 1945 when the crown was turned over to a U.S. member of the Hungarian government. The gold and jeweled crown is a symbol of Hungarian legitimacy and unity since 900 years.

Train Crash Kills 3

NA, April 26 (Reuters).—Three persons were killed and 33 injured when a train collided with a truck Saturday, the official daily Granma re-

porting Communist party. "Most of those men headed home."

The Swiss also started cutting back on the number of seasonal workers, many of them Italians. "Tens of thousands of contracts in agriculture, the construction and food industries, textiles and watchmaking are not being renewed," Gastano Volpe, secretary of the Union of Emigrants, said.

House Votes Civil Defense Biggest Budget in 15 Years

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, April 26 (WP).—The House yesterday approved the biggest civil defense budget in more than 15 years in one of several actions reflecting intensified concern about Soviet intentions.

Although critics said during the House debate that increasing the civil defense budget from \$90 million to \$134.8 million would be "the height of insanity" and "preposterous," the full House went along with its Armed Services Committee and voted the larger amount, \$44.8 million more than the Pentagon requested.

The civil defense money was contained in a procurement bill that indicated that the majority of the House was willing to support President Carter in holding the line on military spending as long as it did not mean giving an edge to the Soviet Union in strategic weaponry.

High Court Bars Manson's Appeal

WASHINGTON, April 26 (NYT).—The Supreme Court refused without comment yesterday to hear Charles Manson's appeal of his conviction for the killings of the actress Sharon Tate and six other persons in California in August, 1969. No justice recorded a dissent.

Manson and three young women were convicted on Jan. 25, 1971, after a six-month trial. A California appeals court voted last August to give a new trial to one of the women, Leslie Van Houten, but upheld the convictions of Manson and the two others.

Manson repealed the decision, but the California Supreme Court declined to hear the case. The federal justice's action yesterday means that unless Manson, 42, can develop some collateral attack on his conviction, he will have to serve his life prison term.

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peting with the other more than 1 million unemployed."

Many join the "black labor" market—the estimated 2 1/2 million workers who take jobs without legal contracts, have no social security and are not officially listed with the Labor Office or tax authorities.

Returning migrants face unexpected competition. Since the early 1970s hundreds of thousands of Ethiopians, Somalis and refugees from former Portuguese colonies have come here.

In 1975, the number of Italians returning from abroad reached 120,000, the vast majority of them from Europe. Partial figures for last year show the trend is growing.

Meanwhile, the number of Italians emigrating last year dropped below 100,000 for the first time in 30 years.

"Just a few years ago, we were getting 25,000 new immigrants a year," said a spokesman at the Canadian Embassy in Rome. "With 8-per-cent unemployment of our own, we've cut down to 3,000 and are giving priority to the immediate family of established immigrants, engineers and other highly trained people."

So the doors are closing on the unskilled and semiskilled. But, for the highly trained, other doors have opened in the Middle East, North Africa, South America and other parts of the developing world.

Leningrad Getting New Hotel, Built With Swedish Expertise

By David K. Shieler

LENINGRAD (NYT).—On a muddy construction site overlooking the Gulf of Finland, workers in hard hats move beneath a rising skeleton of pillars and walls, against a background of noise from cement mixers and forklift trucks and within a fillage pattern of cranes and steel reinforcing rods.

By late next year, they will have constructed the Pribaltika, a luxury, 2,400-bed hotel being built mainly to accommodate visitors to the Soviet Union. But in this scene, now, the only Soviet ingredients are the land and the cement.

Everything else, from the work crews to the precast pillars, has been brought from Sweden, and when the structure has been erected, the furniture, the telephones, the glass and the wiring, the locks and the doorknobs, the 10,000 ashtrays, the 60,000 pieces of tableware and anything else that comes to mind will have been imported from the West.

It is known as a "turnkey" project. Built for about \$100 million by the private Skanska Cement Co. of Kalmars, Sweden, and then turned over to the Soviet government ready to use, it will solve a number of the Kremlin's economic difficulties.

The first is an acute shortage of labor, particularly skilled construction workers, a sector in which the Soviet leadership places great emphasis after years of its neglect under Stalin. About 250 Swedish workers and engineers—and not a single Russian—are working on the hotel, according to Sten Nelander, the site manager. This leaves Leningrad's

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Despite President Carter's promise to form a strong Cabinet, some Cabinet members are inhibited in their relationships with the chief executive, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell acknowledged yesterday.

"But it's not because of the way this administration operates," Mr. Powell said in an interview. "It's because of the traditional way relationships have been in Washington."

The press secretary said certain Cabinet members have come to him with messages expressing dissent on Mr. Carter's views and asked that the messages be passed to the President. But Mr. Powell said he has encouraged them to go directly to the Oval Office.

"For their own good, they ought to butt heads with him," Mr. Powell said.

He confirmed parts of a New York Times report that some Cabinet members are reluctant to speak freely and express dissenting views to Mr. Carter. Mr. Powell also acknowledged that Mr. Carter is slow to praise staff members for their work but is an exacting taskmaster, as the story said.

Mr. Powell, both in the interview and in an earlier press briefing, vehemently denied, however, portions of The New York Times story that depicted Mr. Carter as becoming isolated, jealous of his powers and at times brusque with administration officials who differ with his views. The story was based on statements attributed to unnamed White House aides.

Mr. Powell said he had talked to about 20 senior presidential aides and only one had acknowledged talking to the New York Times reporter who wrote the story, James T. Wooten. And that aide, Mr. Powell said, denied the thrust of the story.

Mr. Wooten insisted that Mr. Powell had accurately quoted White House staffers. A presidential aide, who asked not to be identified, called the Wooten article "perceptive" and said he had talked to a colleague who agreed. Another White House aide, also requesting anonymity, agreed with parts of

the story, but said he thought Mr. Wooten "overstated the case."

After yesterday's press briefing, Mr. Powell said in the interview that he thought he was justified both in his criticism of the article and in contacting aides to see if they had talked with Mr. Wooten.

Mr. Powell said he was not trying to identify the sources of Mr. Wooten's story, "just trying to make a point that Wooten hadn't talked to senior aides."

He said it would be "unfortunate" if anyone thought that the White House was acting paranoid in its response to the story.

"We've got a right to state our side of the story if a

newspaper doesn't give us the opportunity to do it," he said.

Mr. Powell denied that Mr. Carter was "brusque and sharp-tongued," declaring: "That's not his style. But if you don't know what you're talking about, he'll pick your presentation to pieces."

The press secretary asserted: "A story which implies that the President of the United States... that his senior staff members are dissatisfied, that he's not open to criticism, that he's becoming reclusive and brutal to his staff is a fairly serious charge. And it happens to be the furthest thing from the truth."

© Los Angeles Times.

Calls Article Far From the Truth

Powell Assails Report Carter Cows Aides

May Drop National Health Plan

Carter Proposes Hospital Cost Controls

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, April 26 (NYT).—President Carter sent Congress a tough proposal for the control of hospital costs yesterday amid growing indications that he is backing away from a campaign promise to enact a costly national health insurance program that would cover all Americans.

The President's remarks yesterday, which had been expected to contain a vigorous endorsement of health insurance, plus comments from health planners both in the Carter administration and in Congress, led to reports that the President's efforts to win acceptance of such a program would be deferred for several years, if not abandoned altogether.

In his comments, Mr. Carter gave strong backing to the hospital-costs proposal, which would place stringent financial controls on the country's 6,000 general care hospitals.

The aim is to bring to an end the enormous increases in the charges for hospital beds and other institutional services, which have been rising at more than twice the rate of inflation.

Capital investment in expensive new medical technology would be held down under the proposal, which would seek to prevent the construction of new hospitals or additions to existing facilities in light of the excess of 100,000 hospital beds in the country.

"Expenditures on health have been rising at an extraordinary rate," the President said in remarks to reporters. "Since 1950, the cost of health has risen 1,000 per cent."

To further emphasize the need for cost controls, the President said that one month's worth of the average American worker's

annual income went to pay for health care.

Mr. Carter, however, shied away from a strong endorsement of national health insurance, a concept he strongly supported during last year's presidential campaign.

"Unrestrained health costs also

Prague Upholds Dissident's Firing

PRAGUE, April 26 (Reuters).—A Prague labor court yesterday confirmed the dismissal from his job as entomologist at Prague's National Museum of former Communist party secretary Zdenek Mlynar, who was fired for signing the Charter 77 human rights manifesto.

Mr. Mlynar is an exponent of the liberal Communist ideas of the former party leader Alexander Dubcek. He was charged with signing the charter, which the prosecutor described as "an activity against the society and the state."

The court ruled that Mr. Mlynar was lawfully dismissed under Article 53 of the Czechoslovak Labor Code, which allows instant dismissal of an employee engaged in criminal activities.

Peru President To Stay in Office

LIMA, April 26 (AP).—President Francisco Morales Bermudez will continue in office after his retirement from the army in January, the military junta has announced.

The military has been in power since toppling a civilian president in 1968. They have promised to hold elections by 1980 and to hand over power to an elected president.

Gen. Guillermo Arbulu Galliani, the Premier and the army's commanding general, told officers in a palace ceremony last week that Gen. Morales Bermudez was selected by the military to continue in order to "guarantee the stability" of the revolution. The 56-year-old general came to power in a bloodless coup in August, 1975, ousting the seven-year-old leftist regime of Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado.

NATO Envoy Backed

WASHINGTON, April 26 (Reuters).—The Senate has unanimously approved the appointment of Tapley Bennett as U.S. permanent representative and ambassador to the NATO council.

More Union Leaders Jailed, Amnesty Says

NEW YORK, April 26 (UPI).—Amnesty International, the human-rights organization, said this week that more than 233 trade unionists are imprisoned or have disappeared in 19 countries—a 73-per-cent increase over the number on a list that it compiled five months ago. Of the new total, it said, 197 cases developed in eight Latin American countries.

Stressing that the list was incomplete, Amnesty said: "There are almost certainly more trade unionists detained in the world and equally certainly more countries that are holding trade unionists in custody."

NATO Sardinia Games

CASTEAU, Belgium, April 26 (AP).—Ships, planes and troops from the United States and six European allies will join in a mock battle for the Italian island of Sardinia in maneuvers that will last from May 6 to 18.

James Lowenstein Apparent Choice

Luxembourg Wants Career U.S. Envoy

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, April 26 (WP).—The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, often the recipient of U.S. ambassadors whose political influence outweighed their diplomatic stature, has asked for and received something new—a professional U.S. diplomat.

The new ambassador to Luxembourg, informed sources said yesterday, will be James Lowenstein, deputy assistant secretary of state for European affairs. Mr. Lowenstein apparently got the job because Luxembourg took the advice of Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., and asked the Carter administration for a professional envoy, not another political crony.

Mr. Pell, long a friend of Luxembourg and its royal family, suggested more than a year ago that the country did not have to accept the cronies or financial supporters of U.S. presidents as ambassadors.

Luxembourg has seen a lot of them over the years, beginning with Perle Mesta, the Washington hostess whom Harry Truman sent there as ambassador after World War II. Dwight Eisenhower appointed Wiley Buchanan, a Texas millionaire and art collector, Richard Nixon sent Kingdon Gould, the Washington parking-lot magnate and contributor to the GOP, and then Ruth Fertel, who—with her husband—donated \$300,000 to Mr. Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign.

According to reliable informants, Luxembourg took Rep. Pell's advice this year, and quietly passed the word to the Carter administration that it would prefer an ordinary professional diplomat as the next ambassador. Luxembourg has a voice in this matter, since it is traditional diplomatic practice to offer a country the opportunity to reject a proposed ambassador if it finds him or her undesirable.

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Mass. Appeal Of Carter Seen

CLINTON, Mass., April 26 (AP).—Without an attraction like President Carter, Clinton apparently cannot get residents to attend town meetings.

Thousands gathered when Mr. Carter attended a mock meeting here in March, but only 268 showed up for the real thing yesterday.

The annual meeting had to be postponed until Thursday because of the lack of a 300-voter quorum, officials said, and consideration of a budget exceeding \$6 million was put in abeyance.

restrict our ability to plan necessary improvements in our health care system," the President said in a prepared statement. "I am determined, for example, to phase in a workable program of national health insurance. But with current inflation, the cost of any national health insurance program the administration and the Congress will develop will double in just five years."

An official of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare familiar with the setting of policy said that it appeared that welfare reform had supplanted national health insurance as the Carter administration's main social innovation.

"Both programs are extremely expensive and we just can't have both," he added.

A congressional aide involved in health legislation said of national health insurance: "It's way down the pike, if it's there at all."

He said that if the federal government could realign the distribution of health care to the benefit of urban ghettos and rural areas and if medical costs were contained, "the administration might very well feel that there was no need for a national insurance plan."

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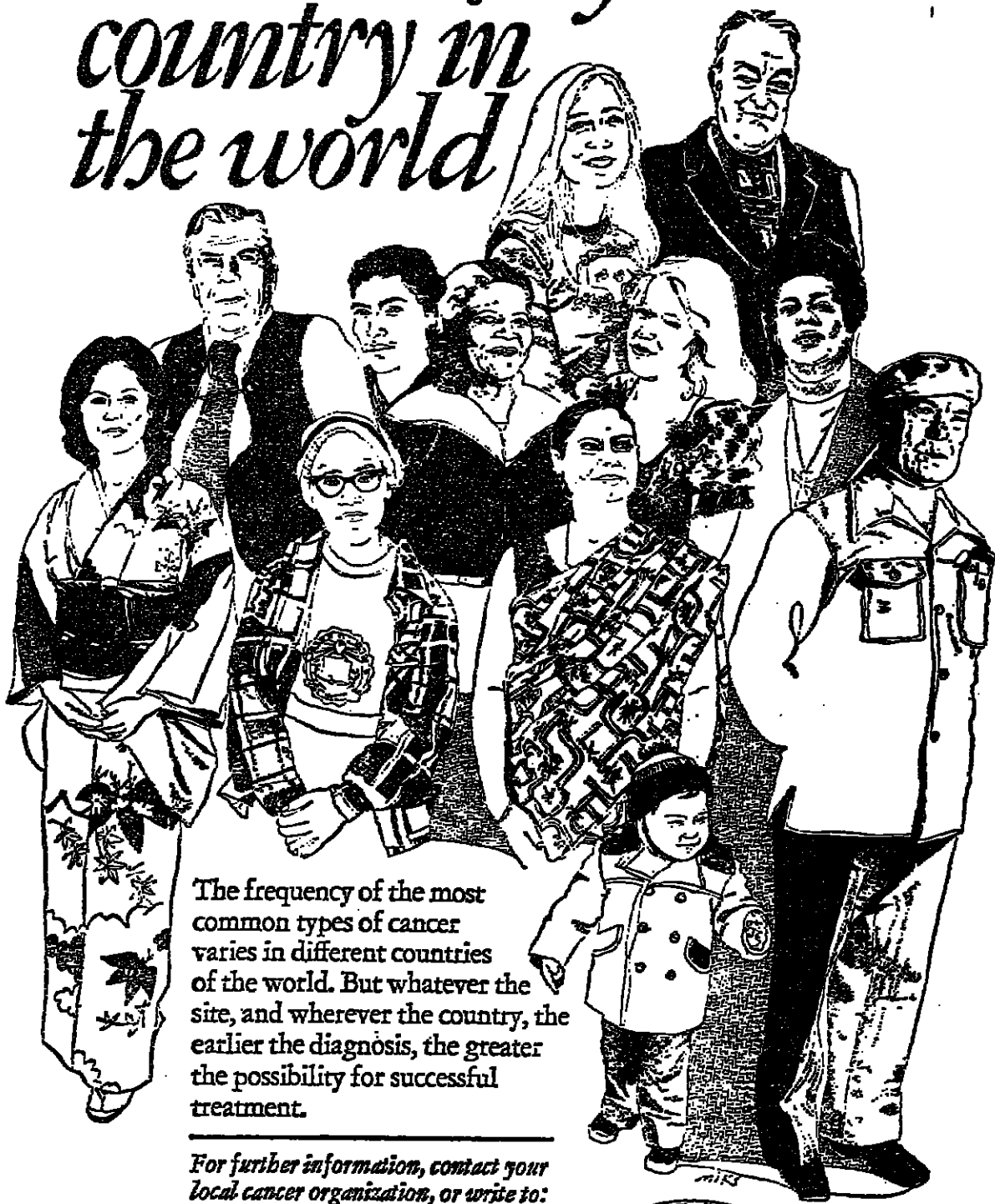
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It's to Be Allowed in Summer

Heated Protest by Athenians Modifies Ban on Their Siesta

By Mary Anne Weaver

ATHENS, April 26 (WP)—The Mediterranean temperament has apparently triumphed here in Greece, and the traditional siesta, in which life comes to a virtual standstill between 2 and 5 p.m., has been saved—at least temporarily.

Midway through a three-month experiment in which Athens's shops have stayed open non-stop from 9 to 5:30, the government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis has grudgingly conceded that during the summer heat, shops may revert to their split-shift day.

It was, said Loukas Yannopoulos, "a struggle between Eastern mentality and modern efficiency." But few Athenians seemed willing to give up their traditional ways.

Since the government's new timetable took effect in February, it has provoked a public outcry. Although shops no longer were shuttered at midday, periodic strikes closed them temporarily. More importantly, customers stayed away.

"Most of the opposition comes from the small shop owners," said Mr. Yannopoulos, 60, who until recently headed the Federation of Private Employees of Greece. "They feared that they'd have to pay higher wages since there was a one-hour reduction in the working day. They also argued that there'd be no business during the midday hours and that their greatest turnover was after the siesta, between 7 and 8."

"But, under the new system, workers have a number of built-in advantages," continued the socialist union leader, whose federation supported the change. "Their workload has been reduced from 43 to 43 hours per week. They won't have the constant hassle of commuting between Athens and the suburbs four times daily."

Mr. Yannopoulos's federation, which oversees the country's two commercial employee unions, lobbied for the new timetable for more than 10 years. Only 2,000 of Athens's 28,000 commercial employees belong to unions, however, and wildcat strikes were inevitable.

More than a protest of working conditions, the outcry is based on the radical change in life-style.

Conceived as the answer to summer's stifling heat, the siesta provided a reprieve from responsibility and decision-making. Some psychiatrists believe the break is at least partially responsible for Greece's low rate of hypertension and heart attacks.

It also sends men scurrying to the arms of mistresses, or home for a hearty lunch and nap.

"Mistress... Wife"

"It provides that plateau of understanding," said an Athenian politician, "in a very civilized manner, you can balance your time and affections between mistress and wife."

"It's also upset our whole system of digestion," said Mr. Yannopoulos of the siesta. "We've reached the point of not eating dinner until 11 o'clock at night... In December, the height of the winter, there are no excuses of heat prostration. But we sleep away the most productive hours of the day."

When the summer heat ends, working hours will be reappraised. In the long run, change seems inevitable in this country where tradition is slowly being uprooted by progress.



SUCH CHEEK—That spider on the cheek of Durba SPCA Inspector Mervyn Trevillon-Cresswell is Nethila—not poisonous, but capable of giving painful bite. Trevillon-Cresswell was unscathed.

Ethiopia Relaxes Expulsion Order

ADDIS ABABA, April 26 (UPI)—The government relaxed its deadline for six of the 336 Americans expelled from Ethiopia but the rest will be out by tomorrow as ordered, the U.S. Embassy said today.

The second group of Americans to comply with the order—six U.S. Information Service personnel and their families—boarded a commercial flight early today for the United States via Khartoum and Frankfurt. Yesterday, 85 others left by military jet for Athens.

An embassy spokesman said the leftist government, which Saturday ordered five U.S. agencies closed and all their staff out, decided to let six staff members stay behind until April 30. He said the rest of those ordered out would leave by charter flight for Europe tomorrow.

Fast Thief Gets \$22,000
ZURICH, April 26 (Reuters)—An agile thief ran into a bank in the city center here, leaped onto a teller's counter, snatched \$22,000 Swiss francs (about \$22,000) from an open drawer and ran outside—all within seconds.

Insists on 'Rule of Law'

Bell Meets With FBI Group Over Ex-Agent's Indictment

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Attorney General Griffin Bell, asserting that the rule of law was at stake, said yesterday after meeting with 10 FBI agents that his mind was unchanged about the indictment of a former FBI supervisor on mail-opening and wiretapping charges.

Mr. Bell told reporters that the merits of the indictment of retired supervisor John Kearney were not discussed at the unusual, 90-minute meeting. Instead, he said that FBI investigative practices were discussed at the session, which had been requested by FBI Director Clarence Kelley.

"What's at stake is the rule of law," Mr. Bell said. "If you break the law, ordinarily you suffer the consequences."

Mr. Kearney, who headed the FBI's Squad 47, an anti-terrorist unit in the bureau's New York office, was charged with illegal investigative tactics during a 1970-71 search for fugitive members of the radical Weather underground. The indictment was described by knowledgeable Justice Department sources as the initial step in attempts to move up the ladder of responsibility for wiretaps, mail opening and break-ins involving persons suspected of associating with the fugitives.

Bid to Quell Unrest
Bell's meeting with the 10 agents and a subsequent session yesterday with four agents from the FBI's New York office were the latest in a series of unusual steps he has taken, apparently to quell unprecedented bureau unrest over the investigation.

Canada Seal Hunt At Sea Is Ended

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, April 26 (AP)—The season for the seal hunt by large ships off northern Newfoundland ended Sunday, but the Canadian and 5 Norwegian vessels participating left several days ago, government officials reported.

They said the Canadian ships gathered the pelts of 46,700 harp seals, well below their quota of 62,000, while the Norwegians exceeded their quota of 35,000 by 500. The Norwegians faced no penalties for exceeding their quotas because the extra 500 were within the total allotted for both countries.

Land-based hunters can continue taking seals until next month. The latest available figures showed they had taken 31,500 seals.

Tindemans Asks Three Parties to Form Coalition

BRUSSELS, April 26 (AP)—Premier Leo Tindemans said today that he has asked the leading political parties—Liberal, Christian, and Socialist—to form a coalition government.

"Negotiations among the parties should lead to the government," Mr. Tindemans told newsmen after the first day of consultations with potential political allies. Mr. Tindemans, who led the last government and resigned a day following general elections, was asked by King Baudouin to form a new government.

"I asked the three parties to form the next government: economic and social reform, Mr. Tindemans said today. "The next government should have confidence. It should be quickly, in order to fight unemployment and government experience."

In stressing economic and social reform, Mr. Tindemans indicated that he was giving priority to regional and lesser priorities.

The Socialists are reluctant to associate with the Liberals, he considers too far to the right.

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Algeria, others (air)	145.00	72.50	41.50	Indonesia (air)	222.00	114.00	63.00	Poland (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Australia (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Iran (air)	171.00	85.50	47.25	Portugal (F.) (air)	115.00	57.50	31.25
Australia (land)	145.00	72.50	41.50	Iraq (air)	171.00	85.50	47.25	Polymeria (air)	Esc.2,838.00	1,419.00	709.50
Bahamas (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Israel (air)	112.00	56.00	30.00	Romania (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Bahamas (land)	145.00	72.50	41.50	Italy	222.00	114.00	63.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	171.00	85.50	47.25
Belize (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Japan (air)	222.00	114.00	63.00	Singapore (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Belize (land)	145.00	72.50	41.50	Korea (air)	222.00	114.00	63.00	S. America (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Bombay (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Kuwait (air)	222.00	114.00	63.00	Spain (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Bombay (land)	145.00	72.50	41.50	Lebanon (air)	222.00	114.00	63.00	Sri Lanka (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Brazil (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Libya (air)	222.00	114.00	63.00	Sweden (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Brazil (land)	145.00	72.50	41.50	Malaysia (air)	222.00	114.00	63.00	Switzerland (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Burma (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Mexico (air)	222.00	114.00	63.00	Thailand (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Burma (land)	145.00	72.50	41.50	Morocco (air)	222.00	114.00	63.00	Tunisia (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Canada (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00	Nepal (air)	222.00	114.00	63.00	Turkey (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
Canada (land)	145.00	72.50	41.50	Netherlands (air)	222.00	114.00	63.00	U.S.A. (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00		222.00	114.00	63.00	U.S.A. (land)	145.00	72.50	41.50
China (land)	145.00	72.50	41.50		222.00	114.00	63.00	Vietnam (air)	228.00	114.00	63.00
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N.Y. Professor Discounts Role of Religion

Cannibalism of Aztecs Linked to Dietary Needs

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, April 26 (NYT).—The Aztecs sacrificed human beings atop their sacred pyramids not simply for religious reasons but because they had to eat people to obtain protein needed in their diet, a New York anthropologist has suggested.

Dr. Michael Harner, an anthropology professor at the New School for Social Research, contends that in the 15th century, just before the Spanish conquerors arrived in Mexico, the Aztecs had the most cannibalistic culture known to anthropology.

Although most authorities on the Aztecs say that human sacrifice and cannibalism were practiced, they seldom suggest that it was anything more than an occasional phenomenon.

Prof. Harner's theory of nutritional need is based on a recent revision in the number of people thought to have been sacrificed by the Aztecs. Dr. Woodrow Borah, a University of California (Berkeley) authority on the demography of ancient Mexico, recently estimated that the Aztecs sacrificed 850,000 people a year. This constituted about 1 per cent of the region's population of 25 million.

While the Aztec civilization, with its architecturally spectacular cities and elaborately codified life styles, is usually thought of as having been beautiful, Mr. Harner contends that conventional food in the densely populated region was not always abundant.

He argues that cannibalism, which may have begun for purely religious reasons, appears to have grown to serve nutritional needs because the Aztecs, unlike nearly all other civilizations, lacked domesticated herbivores such as pigs or cattle.

Staples of the Aztec diet were corn and beans, supplemented with a few vegetables, lizards, snakes and worms. There were some domesticated turkeys and hairless dogs.

Mr. Harner's theories were published in a recent issue of *American Ethnologist*, a journal of the American Anthropological Association.

"The evidence of Aztec cannibalism," Mr. Harner wrote, has in modern times "largely been ignored and consciously or unconsciously covered up."

The professor says that contemporary sources such as the writings of Hernando Cortez, who conquered the Aztecs in 1521, and Bernal Diaz, who accompanied Cortez, gave abundant evidence that human sacrifice was a common event.

Diaz, who is regarded by anthropologists as a highly reliable source, wrote in "The Conquest of New Spain" that "we found wooden cages made of latticework in

which men and women were imprisoned and fed until they were fat enough to be sacrificed and eaten. These prison cages existed throughout the country."

The sacrifices, carried out by priests, took place atop the hundreds of steep-walled pyramids scattered about the Valley of Mexico. According to Diaz, the victims were taken up to the tops of the pyramids where the priests "laid them down on their backs on some narrow stones of sacrifice and, cutting open their chests, drew out their palpitating hearts, which they offered to the idols before them. Then they kicked the bodies down the steps, and the Indian butchers who were waiting below cut off their arms and legs.

Then they ate their flesh with a sauce of peppers and tomatoes."

The skulls were placed on a skull rack near each pyramid, with those of previous victims. In Tenochtitlan, the royal city of the Aztecs and the precursor of Mexico City, Cortez's associates counted a minimum of 136,000 skulls on the skull rack.

Diaz's accounts indicate that the Aztecs ate only the limbs of their victims. The torsos were fed to carnivores in zoos.

According to Prof. Harner, the Aztecs never sacrificed their own people. Instead, they battled neighboring nations, using tactics that minimized deaths in battle and maximized the number of prisoners.



ES, BE SEATED—Attendants at London's Royal Academy carry "The Seated an," a sculpture by Bernard Sladai, to its position in the academy's new show.

U.S. Officials See Progress

ailand Praised for Anti-Drug Campaign

Lewis M. Simons

FOREIGN (WP).—Thailand mounted a concerted effort against its huge heroin trade and for the U.S. narcotics agents need that the government business.

Authorities are seizing quantities of heroin and opium, arresting dealers and destroying jungle where opium is grown. Heroin and opium farmers are being driven from their crops.

Government is now studying a new drug law. Similar to the one in the U.S., it would enable authorities to arrest, presently untouchable figures in the drug trade who are currently being used with drugs in their country.

Crushing the narcotic in Thailand and of Southeast Asia, according to a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration source here, is cooperation between the U.S. and its western neighbors.

These two governments working together in the source said, "we are doing it together."

Rebel Smugglers

Foreign Minister Upadit angkun visited Rangoon and, according to Thai officials, returned agreement in principle against the assorted rebel groups who finance their operations with the heroin trade.

Through the details are worked out, the U.S. and Thailand are all the more pressure. He praised Thai police officials for their efforts to squeeze the heroin trade between Thai forces and the Burmese Army.

acknowledged is a priority Premier Thanin Krai-ke announced the drive of being appointed to military officer who coup d'etat Oct. 6.

As a number of senior have been leading figures in narcotics traffic. Until

recently, there were strong signs that, partly because of their irritation over Mr. Thanin's doggedness against drugs, they were planning to depose him. But the former supreme court justice seems to have survived the threat.

First, Serious Effort

"We hope he's going to be around for a long time," a DEA source said. "He's the first Thai Prime Minister who's been serious about drying up the drug trade. We're highly impressed with him."

The DEA works closely with Thai narcotics agents. Heroin produced from opium grown in the "Golden Triangle" region of northern Thailand and Burma

accounts for about 30 per cent of the illegal drug consumed by U.S. addicts.

The bulk of heroin reaching U.S. streets comes from Mexico, U.S. and Mexican authorities are waging an intensive war against this traffic and the DEA here believes that Southeast Asian traffickers have stepped up their pace to fill the gap.

"The heroin trade in Southeast Asia will never be dried up completely," the DEA regional director, Daniel Addario, said. "But we believe that the Thai government is deadly serious about doing its best and that the flow can be slowed down to a trickle."

Malaria Raging in Rural Laos; End of U.S. Effort Is Blamed

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 26 (NYT).—Malaria is now raging in this country of mountains and rain forest, causing more deaths and sickness than any other disease.

One out of three persons in some rural areas carries malaria, according to a recent survey, and many cases involve the highly dangerous falciparum strain, which causes cerebral malaria and often cannot be treated effectively with the more common drugs.

According to doctors here, the sudden spread of malaria was partly caused by the end of aid from the United States in 1975, when the Communists took power. Until then, the U.S. government had funded a malaria prevention campaign that had at least managed to contain the problem in lowland areas near the towns.

But since the aid cutoff, there has been virtually no DDT spraying in the countryside and mosquitoes have flourished unchecked.

The problem has been aggravated by some of the Laotian government's own postwar resettlement and development programs. As large numbers of war-time refugees, estimated at one-third of the population, moved

back to their homes during the last two years, it was found that many had lost their resistance to the disease.

The government's policy of encouraging the semi-nomadic hill tribes to move into the lowlands in order to conserve the forest and of sending civil servants into the countryside for political seminars and manual labor has also exposed these people to the risk of infection.

Officials here consider that it will take two or three years of DDT spraying, with every house sprayed twice yearly and stagnant ponds filled in with earth, to bring the disease under control. To achieve this, Laos must somehow find 600 tons of DDT, which would cost about \$1 million.

Some international aid officials here believe that the United States could at little cost make a contribution as the first concrete step toward improving relations with Laos. It is likely that this view was presented to President Carter's special assistant for health affairs, Peter Bourne, when he visited Vientiane during a recent tour of Southeast Asia.

But malaria is only one of the many serious health problems facing Laos, with its population of less than 3 million. Depending on where they live, between 10 and 20 per cent of all children die within their first year, compared with about 1 per cent in the West.

Doctors fear that malnutrition could become a problem in the future since most people receive their minimum nutritional needs. The situation has been worsened by an acute shortage of some vital drugs, transportation difficulties, a lack of public awareness about sanitation and a shortage of trained medical personnel.

Despite all the problems, the Laotian government has just finished preparing an ambitious five-year plan to build a national health system in which every village will have easy access to basic health care.

Vietnam Seeks Talks With Thais

BANGKOK, April 26 (UPI).—Vietnam proposed yesterday that its representatives and those of Thailand meet in Laos to seek to solve problems in negotiations set up in accordance with previous agreements.

Thailand did not immediately answer the proposal, which might halt the political impasse injected into the 33rd annual conference of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), which has been meeting here since last week.

Delegates said they hoped the proposal would be accepted so the meeting could, in the words of executive secretary J. B. P. Maramba, "try to reorient our regional strategy to have an anti-poverty focus."

Riyadh Sets Return

RIYADH, April 26 (UPI).—King Khalid, 64, will return to Saudi Arabia from England Saturday after recuperating from two operations on his left leg, a royal palace statement said Tuesday.

Governing Party In Japan Will Reform Itself

TOKYO, April 26.—The Liberal Democratic party, which has ruled Japan for 22 years, approved yesterday a set of reforms designed to reverse its dwindling support at the polls, the Los Angeles Times reported.

The action was taken at a special convention at the nationwide semi-governmental radio and TV network announced the results of a poll which showed the party's support had slipped to 35.6 per cent.

Highlighting the reforms was a revamping of the party's system of selecting a president, who, as long as the Liberal Democrats retain their majority in the lower house, becomes premier. Instead of restricting voting to the party's members of parliament and one representative from each of the nation's prefectures (states), all members of the party will vote in a "primary election" to narrow the field of candidates to two. The party's members of parliament would then make the final choice.

The reform would have the effect of enlarging the right to participate in the selection of the party's leader from a group which now numbers 433 to at least 450,000—the present claimed membership.

The party faces a crucial election for the upper house in July.

Talks Set May 9 By U.S., Panama

WASHINGTON, April 26 (WP).—The next round of U.S.-Panamanian negotiation over the future of the Panama Canal will begin here May 9, State Department officials announced.

The previous series of talks ended on Feb. 22 with no agreement on the questions of a date for termination of a new canal treaty and guarantee of open access to the waterway after Panama takes full charge.

Experts of the two sides have been working toward agreements on a schedule for the turnover of lands and waters in the Canal Zone from the United States to Panama, officials said. The Carter administration hopes to conclude a treaty by this summer.

Britain, Argentina To Discuss Falklands

LONDON, April 26 (UPI).—Britain and Argentina will open negotiations in June or July on the political future of the Falkland Islands, the government said today.

In a statement to Parliament, the government said, "A major objective of the negotiations will be to achieve a stable, prosperous and politically durable future for the islands, whose people the government of the United Kingdom will consult during the course of the negotiations." The Falklands, 500 miles from the South American coast, have been a British colony for 135 years. They are claimed by Argentina.

E. Germany to Drop Berlin Parade May 1

EAST BERLIN, April 26 (Reuters).—East Germany is abandoning its traditional May Day military parade in Berlin. The parade which drew annual protests for violating post-war agreements barring German troops from Berlin, is to be transferred to the Oct. 7 national day.

Dutch Probing South African's Art Collection

THE HAGUE, April 26 (Reuters).—Justice Minister Andreas van Art has ordered a probe into the case of an elderly Dutchman whose \$8.5-million art collection has become the target of controversy here and in South Africa, a ministry spokesman said.

Prosecutors will reopen wartime dossiers on 88-year-old Jacobus van Tilburg to see if further investigation is necessary, the ministry said.

Mr. van Tilburg, who emigrated to South Africa in 1951, has been accused by Dutch and South African newspapers of amassing his collection from property given to him for safekeeping by Jews during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands. He has denied the allegations, which were made after he announced plans to give his art collection to the University of Pretoria.

East German Evidence
BERLIN, April 26 (UPI).—East Germany has joined the Soviet Union in handing over material to Dutch Justice Ministry officials in the case of art collector Pieter Menten, arrested and accused of murdering civilians during World War II while serving with the German forces.

Island Quake Toll to 12

SIDNEY, April 26 (Reuters).—The death toll from earthquakes last week in the British Solomon Islands rose to 12 when rescuers reached areas cut off by landslides and reported the new deaths.



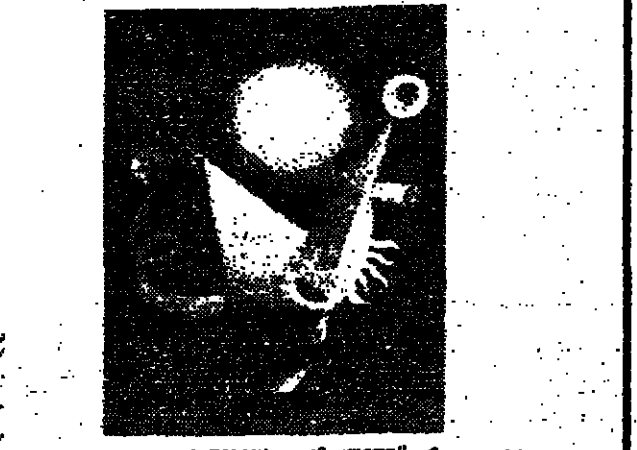
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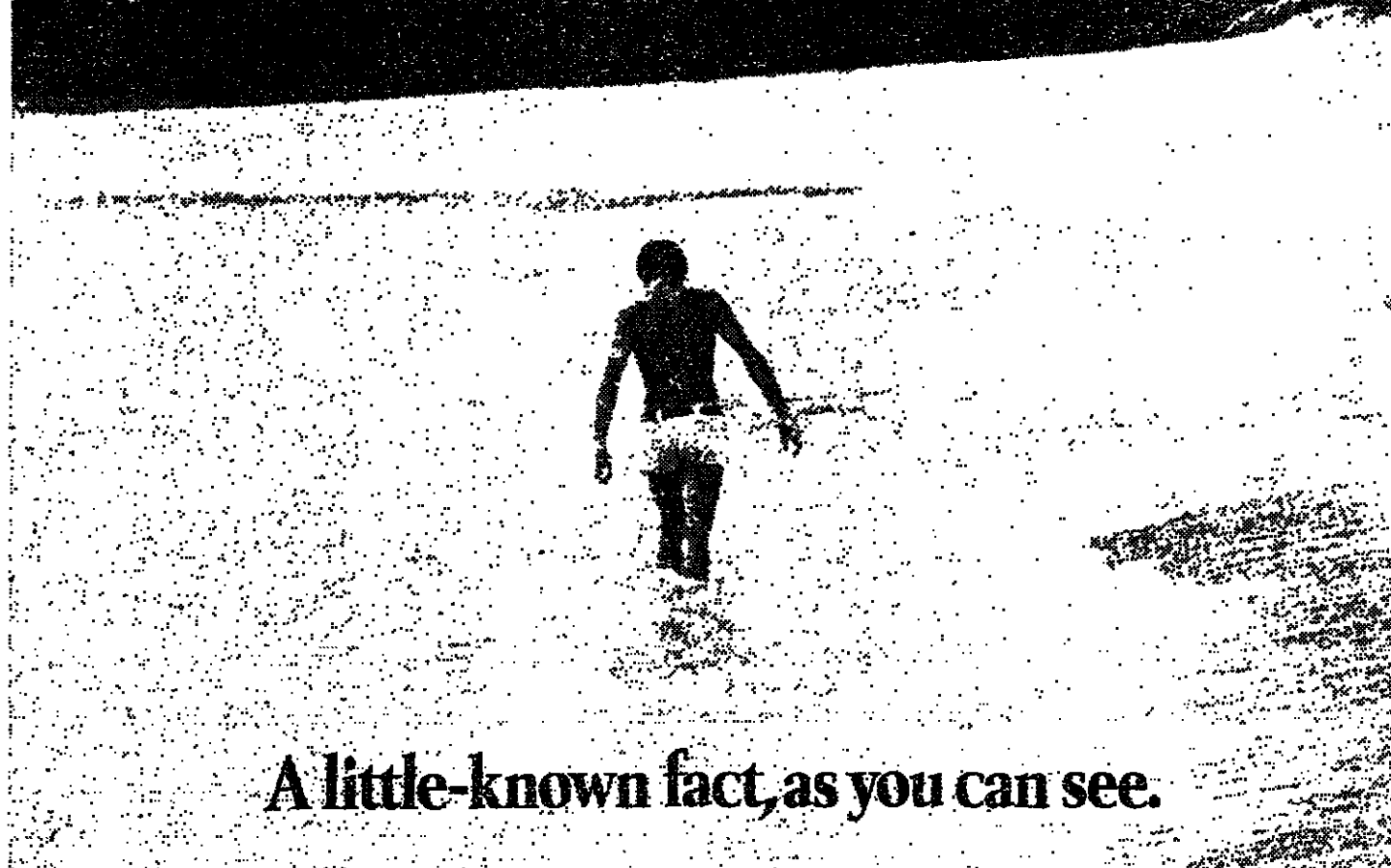
KURT SELIGMANN "Southern" c. 1912. Oil on wood, signed and inscribed on the back. 31.5 x 25.6 cm.

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On the Greek-Turkish Tightrope

Turkey deserves no tribute for its misguided occupation of northern Cyprus since 1974. The question now is whether it can be persuaded to pull back, then evacuate its forces to permit a fair division of the island between Greek and Turkish Cypriots so that peace can be restored without further damage to both allied and U.S. interests in the eastern Mediterranean. The Carter administration is trying to steer an intelligent middle-of-the-road course through the conflict between Greece and Turkey and merits the support of Congress.

Congress pulled back two years ago from its disastrous arms embargo against Turkey, a NATO ally and the site of 26 U.S. military and intelligence facilities, several of which had been closed—and still are—in retaliation against the embargo. So some arms shipments were authorized to avoid a dangerous deterioration of Turkish forces and to keep U.S. influence alive in the Cyprus talks.

The Carter administration continues to press for more vigorous negotiations. The President has also served notice that he will wait for progress on Cyprus before asking Congress to approve the four-year, \$1-billion agreement on bases and aid to Turkey signed by former Secretary Kissinger. Kissinger refused to link the negotiations to the pact, which the Turks eagerly want, but Carter rightly sees it as an opportunity for leverage.

But he also wants to enhance his standing in Ankara and to keep anti-Americanism from becoming a major issue in the June 5 Turkish elections. He hopes that those elections will produce a government stable enough to make the necessary concessions in Cyprus. In pursuit of these objectives, the President proposes two changes in the limits on annual credit sales of arms to Turkey.

One would raise the ceiling on such sales from the \$125 million in effect over the past two years to \$175 million—not a big increase in light of inflation. The second would authorize the Turks to use some of these credits and cash supplements to purchase 40 F-4 Phantom fighters before the production line closes down. Greece is also getting Phantoms and much larger quantities of other arms under more favorable military assistance arrangements. NATO wants the allies to have Phantoms.

All in all, the administration is walking the Greek-Turkish tightrope with considerable skill. Congress should help the President to keep his balance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Pakistan's Turn

Prime Minister Bhutto is hanging on, but just barely. In Pakistan. His party won the elections held March 7, virtually everyone agrees. But he cheated to get more seats than he'd earned and as a result his opposition, seeing a second chance to do him in, launched a protest that is now in its seventh week and still growing. Mr. Bhutto countered, first by offering to hold new elections and then, when the opposition said it would be satisfied only by his resignation, by imposing limited martial law. Several hundred people have been killed and perhaps several hundred million dollars worth of economic damage done. The question of the hour is whether the army will push Mr. Bhutto out of power, or let the aroused crowds push him, ending Pakistan's latest experiment in civilian rule.

The protests in Pakistan have been widely interpreted as the flowering of a genuinely popular democratic movement—inspired partially by India's recent example of voting Indira Gandhi out of office—against a leader who has become arrogant in his exercise of power. Perhaps so. We would be more persuaded that this was the case, however, if the complaints against Mr. Bhutto had been voiced more clearly before he got

into trouble. In fact, he was widely credited with being an effective and progressive leader. The scope of the protests against him suggests that he had built up in the Pakistani people a great deal of latent hostility. But if his own mistakes are at the source of his and his nation's present distress, then surely his opponents—by their rejection of the new elections concession he offered as a way out of the crisis—have something to answer for themselves.

There is, however, a more sobering explanation, one arising from Pakistan's widely shared status as a poor country, that is, as a country containing great economic and social disparities. In such a country, no matter how relatively well governed it is thought to be, the tinder of popular discontent is always there, waiting to be touched off by political accident or economic circumstance. There are simply too few people with a stake in things as they are. There are too many people with not very much, or nothing, to lose. Such societies are like unladen canoes: They can easily be tipped. It's Pakistan's turn right now. Who will be next month, next year? India? Indonesia? Nigeria? Regrettably, Pakistan's misfortune is not its alone.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Carter's Energy Plan

The decisions made by President Carter—which incidentally won't have any effect before several years and which are unlikely to reduce significantly the present level of production—are thus fulfilling the oil-producing countries' wishes. The President's determination to bring American domestic prices for oil closer to world prices, moreover, is a way of consolidating the higher prices for crude oil decided on by the OPEC, and of acknowledging that the time of cheap energy is over.

It can also be interpreted as a sign that, in the American President's view, oil prices have now reached their "tolerable" level. By this, Mr. Carter shows himself not so much a good Samaritan of world economy as a realistic statesman.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

By launching a frontal attack on energy waste, Jimmy Carter ventures on a difficult and risky ground. In the average American citizen's view, unlimited, cheap energy consumption is virtually a right. It is the basic postulate of the "American way of life," the measure of his standing and of his power. . . . The new American President has chosen the way of courage. . . .

The White House will find it very difficult to convince a public opinion whose large majority believes that the energy crisis was artificially swollen after the Yom Kippur war in October 1973. And it is the Americans' daily life that the austerity plan directly affects.

It is one of the major symbols of civilization on the other side of the Atlantic that is the target: the automobile. . . . The unpopularity of the plan will be obvious to members of Congress. . . . This is why Jimmy Carter is running the risk of being

neither understood nor followed in his challenge to public opinion. His success, on the contrary, would confirm that something is changing in the United States.

—From *Le Matin* de Paris.

Oil: Risks and Costs

Ekofolek Bravo has blown its top. So at once have a lot of "experts," from whom gushes a jet of criticism and I-told-you-so's. The general gist of their song is that some such disaster was inevitable because the precautions against it were totally inadequate and that, now it has happened, its consequences will be worse than they need have been because the means of dealing with it are also totally inadequate. They may be right; but until they are proven to be so we must be cautious.

That some such mishap was likely we may all agree. Yet the fact that it has not happened till now is surely a remarkable tribute to the skill and prudence of those who have found and extracted oil from unprecedentedly difficult and dangerous areas. Unprecedentedly expensive, we should add. All precautions add to costs, a fact which experts often overlook; indeed, since they often have a vested interest in the very precautions they urge, they may have good reason to overlook it. It is at least possible that if every precaution were taken against every conceivable risk, however remote, it simply would not be worth getting this expensive oil out at all. A balance has to be struck somewhere.

As Mr. Benn yesterday reminded the House, the oil companies are entirely responsible for pollution and for all the damage it causes. They are also hard hit by lost production and damage to rigs. Having every motive to take care, they are probably the best people to strike that balance.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

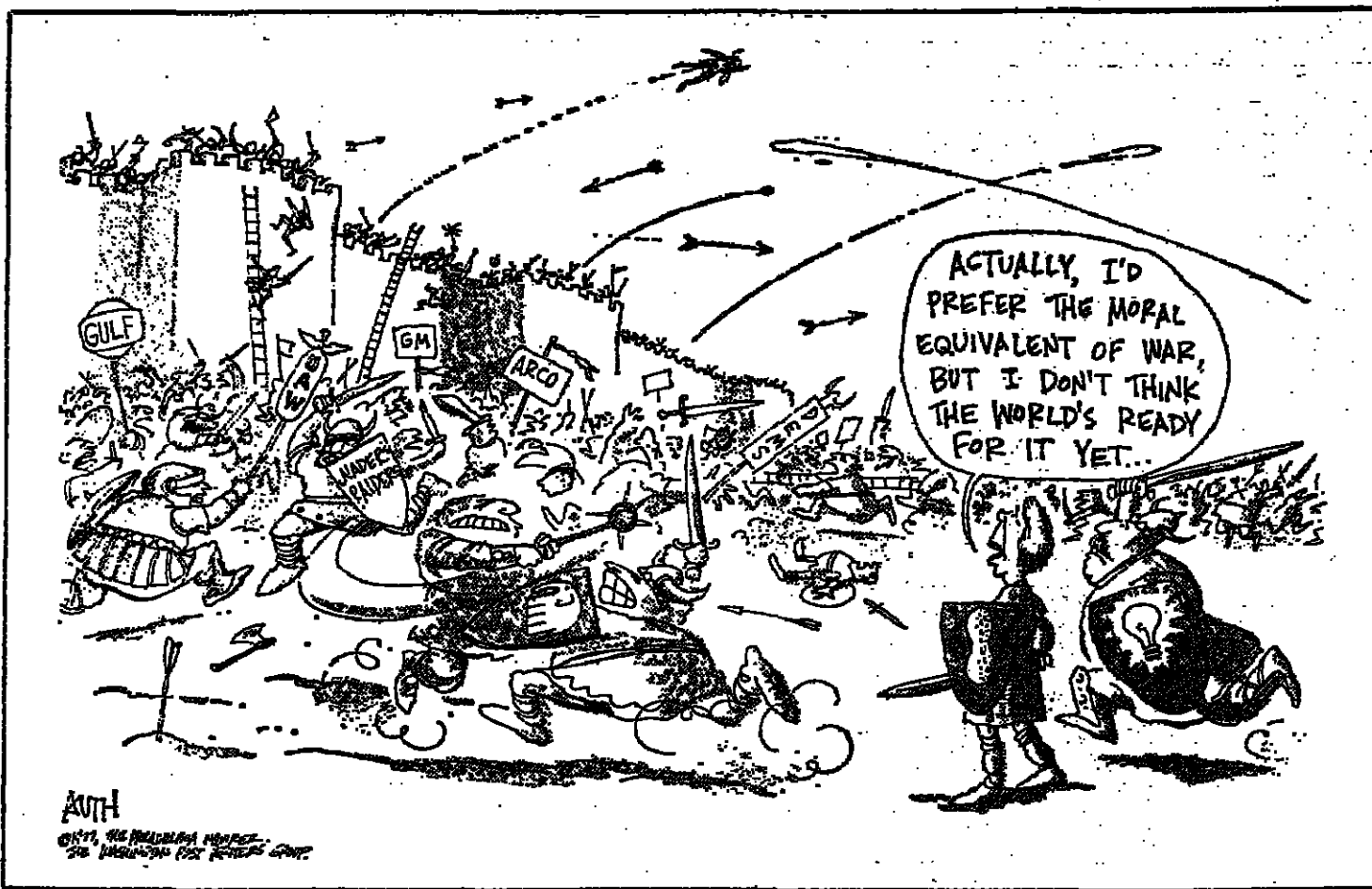
April 27, 1902

NEW YORK—"To make more emphatic the representation of the State as an organized commonwealth, and not of the people or inhabitants of the State, it was provided that Senators should be chosen by the Legislature. A change of this rule would be a radical departure from a principle insisted upon in framing the Constitution, and it should not be permitted under any circumstances. . . . said the editorial in the New York Mail and Express.

Fifty Years Ago

April 27, 1927

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Misfortune, which has continued to balk the efforts of fliers preparing to cross the Atlantic from New York to Paris, again brought a tragedy this morning when Lieutenant-Commander Noel Davis, U.S.N.R.F., and his relief pilot, Lieutenant Stanton Wooster, lost their lives in a test flight near Messick, Va. Today's crash was the third within seven months and brought the death toll of those prepared to dare the 3,600-mile trip to seven.



Eurocommunism and the Soviet System

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—There are high Communist officials, though they are not in the Kremlin, who believe that there is something basically wrong with the Soviet system, and are prepared to say so for publication. They believe that the "centralization and dictatorship" which emerged in the Soviet Union may have been justified in the early years of Soviet rule, but have now become an excuse for the self-perpetuation of the Soviet ruling class. Some of the earlier Communist critics of the Soviet system said that it had turned into "state capitalism." Some of today's Communist critics describe it as a "state-socialist" system. "The defense of the state-socialist system," they say, "has become a vested interest of the Soviet leadership and of the apparatus" that is, the party officialdom.

The quotation comes from an interview with Lombardo Radice, a member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist party, but similar views have been expressed at various times by other Italian, French and Spanish Communists. Some of them were more highly placed than Radice and others less so. Some of their criticisms were more explicit than those made by Radice, and others less so. What distinguishes the Radice interview, which appears in the current issue of *Encounter*, is that it was given explicitly for broadcasting to Eastern Europe over Radio Free Europe, which in the Kremlin's view is dedicated to the overthrow of the Soviet system.

Long Overdue

Indeed, Radice told his interviewer, George Urban, that he is in favor of drastic changes in both the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. To him, they would be long overdue reforms. To the Kremlin, they would be an attempt to undermine its rule. The Soviet leaders, Radice insists, must recognize that socialism cannot advance without taking risks. He draws a distinction between Soviet citizens, whom he sees as members of an enlightened, scientifically inspired and technologically advanced civilization, and their leaders. He sees in the Kremlin "a persistent conservatism, an immobilism stemming from such very ordinary characteristics as fear of change, fear of any kind of uncertainty."

Radice believes that the countries now ruled by Communists are suffering from a "crisis of uneven growth" which has led to the unduly rapid development of some features of the system, while others remain stunted. "They have developed enormous heads intellectually, technologically, and economically, but these heads are not supported by commensurate bodies in terms of political structure, cultural emancipation, civil rights, and so forth." But such generalizations, dramatic they may seem, have not been supported by any detailed, critical study of the Soviet system by the Italian Communist party.

It is one thing for the party to criticize the Soviet system in broad terms and to dissociate itself from it. This has helped to gain popular support not only for the Italian but also for French and Spanish Communists. But to embark on a detailed analysis of what went wrong, and why, and how it can be put right, would reopen the very question which they try to bury every day. Any serious analysis of what went wrong in Russia would inevitably lead to the question of whether things could go similarly wrong if Communists were to join West European government coalitions today.

System of Beliefs

The stock Eurocommunist argument is that economic and political conditions in Western Europe today are so different from what they were in Russia at the time of the revolution that there can be no possible danger of repeating Soviet "mistakes." The stock anti-Communist argument is that Stalinism was not an accident of history, but the result of a system of beliefs still held by Communists today, the result of a system of organization which inhibits dissent, the result of an economic philosophy which leads to the regimentation of society. Radice concedes the need for

a broad historical and sociological analysis "of the state of the game at the present time." Indeed, the Italian Communists have been promising for many years to make such a study, and Radice repeats the promise, but the party dare not fulfill it. When it was challenged in this column some years ago to live up to its promise, a party official said that it would do so in its own good time, that this was a serious matter requiring deep thought and extensive preparation. The need for a study of the problem was first conceded more than 20 years ago, soon after Khrushchev's "secret" speech in 1956 on the evils of Stalin's rule. Yet here is Radice in 1977 admitting that "our current understanding of it is obviously inadequate" and that "much more needs to be done."

He takes the easy way out, as do so many European Communists, by urging Moscow to allow the emergence of a political opposition, but no serious student of the Soviet scene believes that the Kremlin would ever respond to such entreaties. Solzhenitsyn, he says, should be allowed to return to the Soviet Union and preach his gospel. There must be "complete freedom" for every kind of opinion, Czechoslovak Social Democrats should be allowed to attend meetings of the Socialist International in the West, and Polish farmers should be free to attend meetings of the "green international." There would be no danger in any of this, he argues, because after 60 years of socialist rule in Russia and 30 in Eastern Europe, the people of those countries would not want to "turn the clock back."

The Kremlin knows better than that. The Kremlin knows that the greatest danger to its rule is posed by the discussion and dissemination of political ideas which would challenge its interpretation of the Marxist dogma. This dogma can be challenged effectively only by Marxists, much as the Catholic dogma could be challenged effectively only by Catholics. Within the church by the critics who laid the groundwork for the great reform movements. But the Kremlin dogma, as reflected in the current workings of the Soviet system, is not being challenged by any serious Marxist analysis from the Eurocommunist parties. Their failure to follow through with the analyses they have promised so often makes their other promises less believable.

When the Horse Starts to Tire

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The only two states dreamed up by literary men are Israel and Pakistan, and both, for entirely different reasons, are in trouble. Israel stemmed from the ideas of Theodor Herzl, a Viennese Jewish journalist, novelist, playwright, who stimulated the political Zionist movement and eventual formation of Israel, where Herzl now is buried.

Pakistan was an intellectual concept of a Muslim Indian poet, Sir Mohammed Iqbal, who set forth the idea in 1930 when independence movements in the British Raj were becoming increasingly active. Iqbal envisioned an entirely Islamic state, separated from the larger Hindu majority.

He suggested it be called Pakistan based on an acronym: P for Punjab, A for Afghan frontier (Northwest Frontier province), K for Kashmir, S for Sind and Tan for Baluchistan. The I is for promissiveness and represents no region. Punjab, the Northwest Frontier, that part of Kashmir held after war with India, Sind and Baluchistan comprise Pakistan today. Iqbal's concept included no piece of Bengal. East Bengal became part of Pakistan when India was partitioned but it never had any but religious links with distant West Pakistan. The fighting Bengalis speak a different language, and are the western-

most extension of Southeast Asia. The largely Urdu-speaking, meat-eating inhabitants of what was left of Pakistan, after the Indian Army helped create the separate state of Bangladesh in 1971, are the easternmost extension of the Middle East.

Literary Origin

All that Israel and Pakistan share today is a common literary origin, the concept of religion as a national basis—plus the geographical facts that they lie at the extreme frontiers of the Middle East, enclosing Western Asia between them. Israel's troubles have become familiar to the world since its statehood was proclaimed in 1948. But Pakistan's troubles now feature headlines more and more. Despite the fact that it still includes nearly 70 million inhabitants, its very future as a nation could be put in question. During its early history Pakistan sought to play a major role. It became indirectly allied with the United States through the Baghdad Pact (now Cento). It became a direct U.S. partner through Seato. But Cento now-days is largely fictional, Seato doesn't really exist, and Pakistan, which benefited from neither alliance in its clashes with India, is starting to show signs of internal dissolution.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali

Bhutto, now fighting not only for political survival, is a highly intelligent, wealthy, well-educated man. For a long time he was the idol of his country's left although today he is opposed by elements both to the left and right of him.

Once he told me: "I have always been sickened by poverty and economic injustice. I have always had a fire in my heart and a desire to revolutionize our society, to throw away dead weights and build a beautiful new fact. I can't define my doctrine, doctrines everywhere are becoming flexible." Bhutto is a considerable orator as is proper for the boss of a state inspired by a poet. But, despite his benevolent visions, he has had to declare martial law and summon in the army to quell dissent. Moreover, there are indications that generalist movements could some day get out of hand in portions of Sind, the Northwest Frontier and Baluchistan, while Kashmir still remains largely Indian-ruled.

Repercussions

Should Pakistan threaten to disintegrate, the repercussions might well rival those of another Arab-Israeli war at the Middle East's end. The Shah of Iran told me four years ago, when things were nothing like so bad as now: "My idea is that if Pakistan disintegrates another Vietnam situation could develop. And Iran simply cannot permit that. We will do all in our power to help Pakistan remain as it now is." He spoke of Soviet propaganda through Afghanistan and Iraq seeking to stir trouble among Northwest Frontier Pakistanis and among the Baluchis and added: "We must see to it that Pakistan doesn't fall to pieces. It is in the interests of everyone in this region. The implications would be terrible."

There is no doubt the consequences of a Pakistani collapse into anarchy would be exceedingly dangerous but it is unlikely that any foreign power is responsible for current dangers. Charles Burton Marshall, an American who played a major role in drafting Pakistan's Constitution, wrote in the 1950s: "Freedom," said Matthew Arnold, "is a good horse, but a horse to ride somewhere." The Pakistanis have ridden it in circles and have tired it out.

Russia Seeks To Build Up Turkish Ties

By Evans and Novak

AN KARA—Fishing in troubled waters of U.S.-Turkish relations, the Kremlin quietly pressing Turkey to sign a new "document" which would commit both countries, in a variety of military operations to political "consultation." Turkey feels would be inconsistent with its NATO treaty obligations.

Western diplomats are in do as to how far the "consultation" would go, and Turkish officials refuse to discuss it. But the supposition is that the "document" pressed unsuccessfully on Turkey Foreign Minister Tansu Caglayangi during his visit Moscow last month, marks a stage in Moscow's political campaign. The campaign: By the weakening of Turkey's military and political alliance with the United States. The alliance was strained by U.S. pressure Turkey arising out of Turkey 1974 invasion of Cyprus.

Apart from the mysterious "document," the Soviet Union has now become Turkey's principal source of economic assistance—a role formerly played by Washington. Indeed, a new's most recent line of credit to the country with which shares a 500-mile border at the Black Sea and the top Anatolia is a tidy \$1.2 billion the next 10 years or so.

Desperate Needs

These credits are being here for steel, aluminum, oil, electric oil, refining and industrial complexes which desperately needs to cut its tortuous path from a dominantly agricultural to mixed economy.

The economic fragility of Turkey, which is giving the Soviet Union a headache, is dramatized by few statistics: Balance of payments now running \$2 billion the red; foreign exchange healthy \$2.5 billion in 1974; year of the Cyprus invasion now at a perilous \$651 million unemployment, a difficult situation for this rural nation, figured at 25 per cent, inflation about the same.

Premier Suleyman Demirel, when he blames U.S. arms embargo—and the timing ban on grant money—for this bleak economic picture, the embargo nevertheless been a contributing factor Turkey has dipped into its foreign exchange fund to buy expensive arms.

Heavy Commitment

What makes this significant Turkey's geography: Its strategic as the eastern anchor NATO, the guardian of the Dardanelles waterway between the Black and Mediterranean Seas, and the possessor of largest NATO army next to the United States. Many experts say Turkey would take itself out of NATO's any foreseeable circumstances and that its greatest ambition to tighten its economic and military ties with Europe, NATO's bridge to the West.

The danger to the West defense system of this new Soviet campaign rests on the continuation of the dispute between Turkey and United States which began the congressional imposed embargo in 1974, and the sequent decision here to down U.S. bases.

The result of that base decision according to the best estimate has been the loss of about 10 per cent of the intelligence net from missile-monitoring other electronic surveillance ducted against the Soviet—a significant cost.

The political impact he President Carter's latest proposal modifying the arms embargo but postponing a serious for congressional approval of new Defense Cooperation Agreement signed 13 months ago not yet fully known.

What is known is that Turkey is playing ever harder aggrieved Turkish emotions the likelihood that anti-American sentiments will be fanned in the election campaign. A confidential study by the Rand Corp. under scrutiny in England, makes the point explicit: "The Soviets will probably make a quiet breakthrough ready well prepared—in the amount of Soviet aid last which will eventually lead fundamental change in the face of power in the Middle East."

Considering its source, warning is not to be ignored.

مكتبة من الصحف

Bookshop Where Children More Than Customers

By Susan Smith

HTI—Most bookstores at places, but tonight's night from the bright of Le Livre Vivant, where in its percussion are thumping the life as drums, cymbals and so handy.

The Begouen De-nose jeans, straight r and granny glasses look as young as some omers, explained how lore and workshops. She used to promote but wanted to create children's books, so group of 8-to-12-year- at they'd like to read, ad lots of creative y said above every- they wanted books e alive (*des livres* Her talks with chil- the idea of estab- lace where they could and activities which them and she opened t 56 Rue Notre-Dame- s, three years ago. ich the children gave ks have been turned s, also named Livres / Mrs. Begouen De- authors and two li- with some help from who is a psychologist, hree books—featuring ble Super Zips (*Les s*) were recently pub- lamma.

ldren wanted heroes age who had advan- their idea for the o wear zip-front com- r Zips, three boys, two per pick chickens, the space or the inside thill, cook delicious melted cheese and suffles in their cam-



Christine Begouen Demeaux helps a customer.

To further interest in the theater there are special shows for children Wednesday and Sunday afternoons by professional groups such as Guf & la Coque.

While the children in the percussion workshop are "developing their sense of rhythm, which is the basis for all music," as their teacher says, those in the puppet workshop paint a backdrop with green grass and orange grass. Puppets with irregular pink faces which they've completed rest on shelves. Their teacher says

everything done in the workshop is the children's idea. "Children are suffocated by routine in the family and school. Here they can express themselves. There's no forcing."

Mrs. Begouen Demeaux is scrupulous about screening out children who are pressured by their parents to come. "This isn't a place to park children. We're interested in progressive work. The idea is to help the child's own creativity to blossom."

Liver: Its Values, Mystical and Otherwise

WHEN I was a boy, charged with picking up the family meat order, the butcher, before wrapping up the parcel, would pause to ask, "Some liver for the cat?" If the answer was affirmative he would lop off a generous portion and throw it in, free.

This was not only a measure of the easygoing economy of the period but also of the slight esteem in which liver was then held. There is no danger of this sort of butchery today, though organ meats are still looked upon with distrust in America, liver being the only permissible foodstuff in this domain for many Americans.

The Chinese, less standoffish about the hidden assets of animals, often pay more for liver than for muscle meats, which gives them a better deal in the nutrition-money ratio aside from the fact that many Chinese like liver better.

The nutritive virtues of liver are lost on the Mahadens clan of the Tibesti Teda of the Sahara desert, who refuse to eat liver because, in their opinion, "it resembles clotted blood," while Saharan Jews, whenever an unusual number of stillbirths occurs in a family, enjoin all the members of that family, for reasons difficult to discern, from eating liver.

It might have been either because they esteemed it little or much that in several ancient countries, when an animal burnt offering was sacrificed to the gods, all that was actually burned was the liver, kidneys and fat, while the priests helped themselves to the rest.

above all to the B vitamins, in which it is especially rich, notably in B1, B2, B6 and B12.

Earlier ages, more picturesque, prized liver on a mystical basis, holding that the liver was the repository of courage, a theory which led Dakota Indians, not so very long ago as historical time runs, and some African tribes even more recently, though neither were otherwise cannibalistic, to eat human liver in order to ingest its heroic virtues.

The Africans held that it had to be eaten raw, as cooking would destroy its magic, and this seems to have been a sage precaution, for whether or not cooking destroys magic, it does destroy vitamins, and it would have been a waste to cook human liver, which contains 95 per cent of all the vitamin A in the body. Liver is also the largest human gland, so quantity as well as quality was granted to Jeremiah Johnson, a "mountain man" of the Far West, who, early in the 19th century, consumed, by his own count, the livers of 247 Crow Indians.

The association of the liver with courage has persisted into our times in such terms as "lily-livered" in English, and "to have hot livers," that is, to be courageous, in French—which in such expressions has a tendency to pluralize "liver," as though we were studded with them.

Eaters of the orthodox mam-

malian livers agree more or less on the hierarchy of palatability.

\$260 for Bottle of Wine

GENEVA, April 26 (UPI)—A Christie's wine auction today fetched \$120,000, the highest price—\$260—paid for a bottle of 1865 Chateau d'Yquem. A bottle of 1811 Roi de Rome cognac was sold for \$220.

Most demanded is calf's liver, the finest and tenderest, better in Europe than in the United States, for in Europe the animal is slaughtered younger. Lamb's liver is a close runner-up; in the Middle East it is preferred, and in England more lamb's liver than calf's liver is eaten, for it is cheaper, and the cost differential is wider than the quality differential.

Adult sheep's liver, a little stronger and a little tougher, seems tied for third place with pig's liver, which is tender but the strongest in taste, which does not please everybody. Beef liver is not quite as strong but is the toughest of all (better braise it, so it brings up the rear on the scale of palatability; but if the criterion were vitamin content, it would have to be promoted to top rank, but it doesn't rate quite as high in the relative dosages of mineral salts).

Calf's liver and its fellows are what we are apt to think of when liver is mentioned, but we would be quick to recall that most of us eat other kinds of liver as well, from poultry and fish; and there are some comparatively rare treats among mammalian livers.

In second-century China, dog liver was one of the Eight Delicacies. Eskimos eat seal liver, and in the United States there are aficionados who extol the delicacy of porcupine liver.

Among barnyard fowls, chickens yield their livers for many purposes, ducks and geese provide them either for ordinary uses or for the great luxury which is foie gras, and turkey livers are sometimes eaten also, especially in the stuffing when the bird is roasted.

American Indians appreciated the tamale, or green liver of the crab, and with reason: It is delicious. The Roman Emperor Vitellius dedicated to Minerva a

dish containing pike livers, and François I ate turbot liver stewed in Spanish wine.

Cod liver, which does not taste like cod-liver oil, is eaten commonly enough, and in Baja California fishermen value the liver of the hammerhead shark and its brownish cousin, the sardiner, in which this organ is exceptionally large. So far as I know, the upper Adriatic is the only place which dotes on the liver of the torpedo ray, a malevolent fish capable of delivering a strong electric shock to anyone seeking to deprive it of this organ.

For those not enamored of the liver as food, it presents another field of usefulness, though, admittedly, one to which little recourse is had nowadays. It has been reputed as a producer of auguries at least since the time of the Etruscans, who left us the Liver of Piacenza, a large bronze model of the organ carefully divided, for the guidance of soothsayers, into compartments labeled each with the name of the god or the house of the Zodiac associated with that particular section, recalling the charts of half a century ago on which phrenologists mapped the specialties of the various areas of the brain.

It was of course only fiction, or myth, when Euripides in "Electra" showed us Egisthus discovering, in the presence of Orestes, a missing lobe in the liver of a sacrificial animal, a dire portent duly followed by the murder of the former by the latter. But we reach the realm of history when we read of the same omen being found by haruspices examining viscera in the interests of Alexander the Great, who, indeed, died promptly after an orgy of eating and drinking, possibly, though he was only 33, from cirrhosis of the liver.

(c) 1977 by Waverley Root.

PARIS FILMS

r Comedy and a Case History

mas Quinn Curtiss

April 26 (HTI)—Fran- Truffaut's latest, qui Aima les Femmes (Ormandie, Odéon and me) is designed as an comedy, but, short on and esprit, it emerges r somber case history, agonist is a bachelor aeronautic engineer mpeller troubled by French term le démon at is, the sudden mania n that often overtakes e middle years. low is not the usual ho haunts boats and for his prey. He is a an indiscriminating ho at the sight of a umine legs flips and ant, not pursuit. His s are not treated far- t sympathetically and, n tragically.

ce, the theme is of the with its sardonic spec- ertic compulsion, but ndertones and the bit- sentimentality are not y with the easy song risian highways. It is -suit, top-hat, cham- le boudoir romp, the us discarded, clad in removed to the prov- row resentfully glum tempo-reducing trans-

Denner meets the re- of the kitchen's pill- melancholy mien of aton as he takes his sdy, no twinkle light- uring eye. An intro- on Juan, he writes his



Charles Denner... Truffaut film.

memoirs. Several recollections of his adventures among the ac- quiescent fair ones are amusing: the baby-sitter (Anna Ferrier) who discovers her charge is the bachelor; the embarrassment caused by a doctor's rampaging wife (Delphine Grezel); the episodes with the deaf and dumb movie usher (Roselyne Puyo); the romance with the publishing house scout (Brigitte Fossey); the chase after a girl at a rent-a-car agency (Sabine Glaser); the love returned from the past (Les- lie Caron); and the wistful en- counter with the little girl (Frédérique Janet) who will be only 18 in 1985.

Individually these sketches are droll, but collectively they reveal

little about the quirky skirt chaser who dominates. The women, almost all of them, are sharply etched personalities, but the man who loves them remains elusive.

Brian de Palma's "Carrie" (at the Ambassade and the St.-Ger- main Village in English) is a thumping hit in the United States and seems destined to be one abroad as well. There is sound reason for its success. It is diverting Grand Guignol ginged with an occult sauce and shrewdly negotiated to retain one's attention throughout as it moves from a sunny academy of learning to a witches' sabbath.

Carrie, a shy, vulnerable girl, the child of a ferocious evangelist mother, is the butt of her classmates in a coed high school. Slighted, mocked and excluded, she retreats to the library to study psychics and other demonic sciences and is soon a full-fledged sorceress.

"Carrie" is especially popular with the young, who appear to have better judgment and taste than their elders. These elders have complained that it is "too horrible," preferring movies in which objectionable characters are spared assassination to continue a spewing of platitudes. When will these misled elders learn that the actually "too horrible" brand in which obnoxious people are doused with blood, stabbed with flying knives and burnt to cinders, but those of the "Fun with Dick and Jane" order in which the tiresome participants are not doused with blood, stabbed and set on fire?

Sissy Spacek, resembling a Tuscan madonna, discloses herself as a novice actress of fine sensitivity in the angel-demon main role and there is a striking characterization of her old-time-religion fanatic mother by Piper Laurie.

"The Werewolf of Washington" (at the Trois Haussmann and the Action Christine in English), despite its inviting title, suggests a poverty-row quickie remake of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" with the scene shifted from gaudy London to the contemporary White House and with the werewolf appointed press secretary to an imaginary president. This president is described as "a cross between Lincoln and Jesus," but physically he looks more like former President Gerald Ford than any other ruler of the United States that comes to mind. Dean Stockwell as the gentleman-beast has evidently inherited the transformation makeup used by Fredric March in the handsome Mamoulian screen version of the Stevenson story, but manages it with less skill.

"Julie Fot de Collee" (at the Rex, the George V and the Biarritz) is a strained attempt to imitate the sort of zany wild-chase comedies in which Cary Grant appeared. Marlene Jobert is a helpless, mischief-making widow suspected of murdering her brutal husband and Jean-Claude Brialy is the man she selects to save her. The company went to Morocco for the shooting of some sequences, but the fruit of this journey is a scene showing an auto crashing through a bazaar and setting fruits and goods rolling, a scene that might have been filmed anywhere or better not at all. This is not Philippe de Broca, often a director of some humor and zest, at his best.

MUSIC

air of Concerts Offering inating Contrast in Tasks

By David Stevens

April 26 (HTI)—Pierre and Gilbert Amy, two st significant postwar composers who have been s in evidence lately as were in charge of a his concerts that offer- ing contrast in tasks to get a degree of pro- n from an orchestra of steurs, the other to get of passion from an or- adult professionals.

succeeded, spectacular- head of the National chestra of Great Brit- nsemble made up of instrumentalists who during the vacations normal schooling (i.e., usic conservatories) to h professional musi-

conducting with his cus- ashing directness and led his young charges program of 20th-cen- ics, all scores of daunt- ility. He drew perform- ng vitality, which s expected, but also of ig virtuosity that had city audience at the des Champs-Élysées in delight.

s "Music for Strings, n and Celesta" and y's "Rite of Spring" off the orchestra, col- and in its various sec- impressive effect. In be- ry's Violin Concerto re- performance of luminous go with the mellow

Amy's task, more routine and thus in a sense more difficult, was carried out at the Maison de la Radio at the head of his Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique. Amy, too, conducts with the vigorous directness of an inspired traffic cop, but his left hand is busier shaping interpretive nuances. His concert began with a richly colored performance of the "Royal Hunt and Storm" scene from Berlioz's "The Trojans," and ended with a powerfully evocative reading of excerpts from Berg's "Wozzeck," with Wendy Fine as an impassioned Marie.

Carlos Roqué Alsina's "Can- tate," not a traditional cantata, but a brief, vigorous study for tenor, chorus and orchestra, was given its first performance. Chopin's F-minor Piano Concerto, with Henri Barda as soloist, got a perfunctory performance, the only lapse in an evening of solid and committed music making.

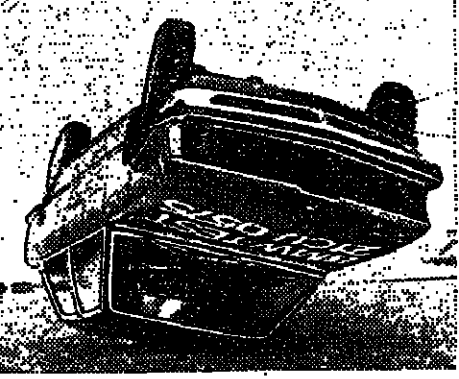


Sportiness. More and more manufacturers claim it. More and more models attempt it. These days it often means little more than a modified engine and a bright colour scheme.

BMW sportiness doesn't simply mean high performance which helps the driver adapt to today's traffic conditions and invariably avoid accidents—it means more.

Sophisticated technology, continual research, and development provide the BMW 3-series with an intricate body capsule that is second to none.

In the event of an unavoidable accident the driver and passengers are protected by



an exceptionally strong body structure. The cell incorporates an integral roll-over bar, special strengthening sections around the roof frame, front, centre and rear pillars and side sections along the length of the body. Additional strengthening is provided behind the dashboard, glove compartment, rear seats, and parcel shelf.

The combined strength of this design helps to minimize the effects of side angled collisions and is especially effective should the car roll over. Any other kind of sportiness may appear more attractive in the short term, but it could cost a great deal more in the long run.



BMW—Sheer driving pleasure

BMW cars

The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety. Designed for the man who appreciates the excitement of driving.

— 1977 —		Stocks and	Six	3 p.m.	Ch'ge
High	Low	Six in 5	9/5 100s	High-Low	Prev. Close

[illegible]

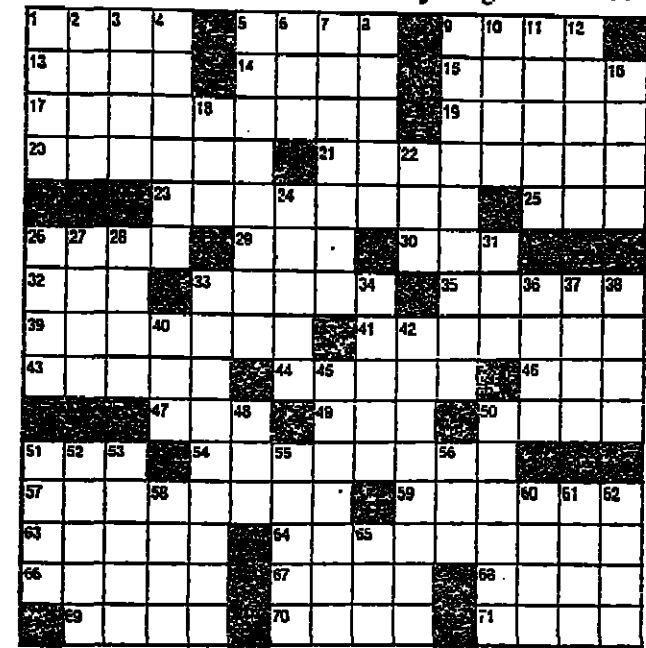
.....(Continued on Page 14.)

سید احمد علی

[illegible]

Carl Gewirtz
on the Euromarket.
Every Monday. You can't afford to miss it.
International Herald Tribune

CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Ink mishap
 - 2 Kind of stone
 - 3 Opera by Verdi
 - 4 Culture medium
 - 5 Copperfield's second wife
 - 6 Weatherman's bad news
 - 7 —Chapelle, historic French town
 - 8 Cowboy, e.g.
 - 9 One who offers
 - 10 Weatherman's bad news
 - 11 Brownie
 - 12 Extremely
 - 13 Hear, to
 - 14 Hadrian
 - 15 "The Monkey's"
 - 16 Hamlet's mimes
 - 17 Nobelist for literature, 1946
 - 18 Unpleasant, as weather
 - 19 People
 - 20 Accountants' books
 - 21 Witch of —
 - 22 Dependently
 - 23 Hint
 - 24 Part of a bikini
 - 25 Command to a horse
- DOWN**
- 1 Ending for h-m or young
 - 2 —relief
 - 3 Soul or stomach
 - 4 Particular
 - 5 Hebrew prophet
 - 6 Tropic climber
 - 7 Weatherman's bad news
 - 8 Annex
 - 9 Dill herb
 - 10 He was: Lat. motto
 - 11 Big sizes: Abbr.
 - 12 Nike over
 - 13 Part, British
 - 14 Word with bread or life
 - 15 Scent
 - 16 Gaudy
 - 17 Points of origin or growth
 - 18 Past
 - 19 St. Sebastian
 - 20 St. John of al.
 - 21 Prepared for war
 - 22 Mr. Fink
 - 23 World Series star: 1969
 - 24 Toughen
 - 25 On the — (honest)
 - 26 Helot
 - 27 Red or Yellow
 - 28 Sista
 - 29 Things to count
 - 30 Kind of squad
 - 31 College course: Abbr.
 - 32 Tear
 - 33 Humorist
 - 34 Weatherman's bad news
 - 35 Piny the —
 - 36 Swedenborgianism, e.g.
 - 37 Faithful
 - 38 River near Dunkerque
 - 39 Little pocket
 - 40 Water and air, e.g.
 - 41 Everlasting
 - 42 Blackbird
 - 43 "Duke" of the diamond
 - 44 Lugosi
 - 45 Whispered comment
 - 46 Miners' nails
 - 47 Of birth
 - 48 Between Miss. and Ga.
 - 49 Adam's grandson
 - 50 Angry one, with 61 Down
 - 51 See 60 Down
 - 52 Concerning
 - 53 Western Indian

CROSSWORD PUZZLE ENTHUSIASTS...
Now you can receive dozens of crossword puzzles each month in the Herald Tribune Crossword Puzzle Magazine. To subscribe, send check or money order for \$5 (6 issues) or \$10 (12 issues) to: IHT Corporation, Subscription Dept., 150 East 58th St., New York, N.Y. 10022 U.S.A.

Name _____
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City _____ Country _____

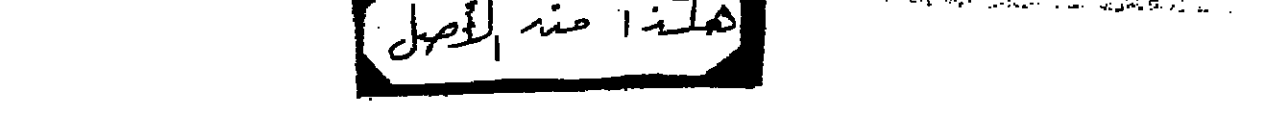
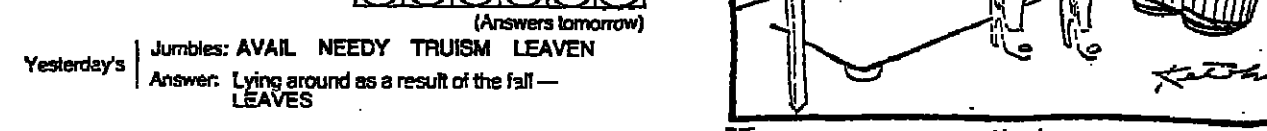
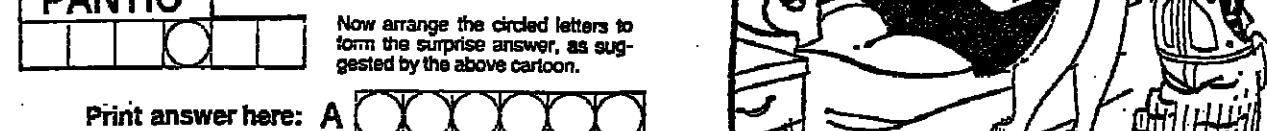
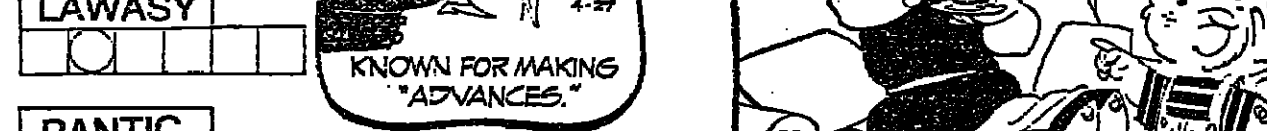
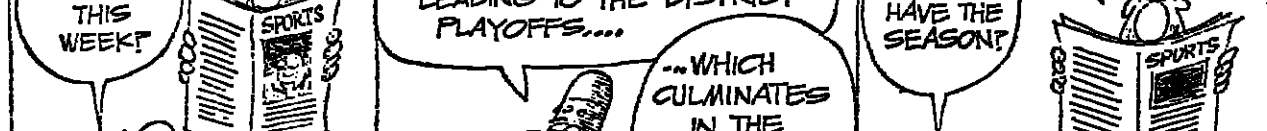
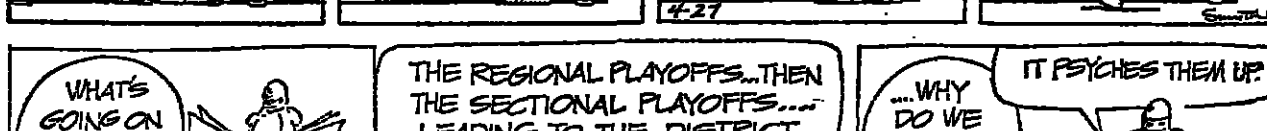
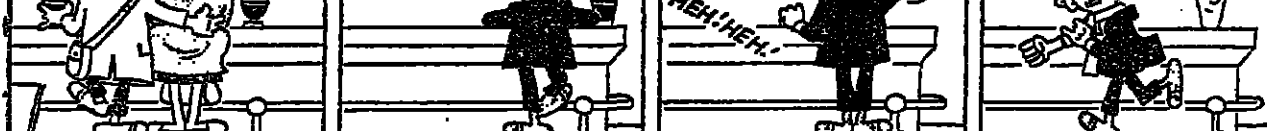
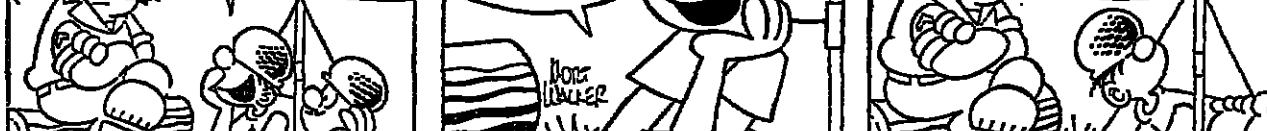
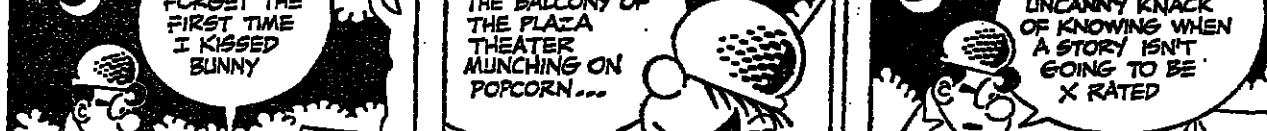
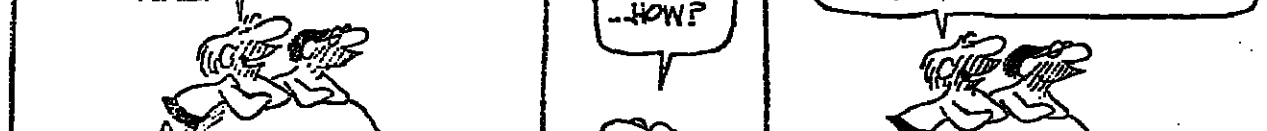
WEATHER

ALGAYE	29	68	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	61	Cloudy
ANAKA	29	66	Cloudy
ATHENS	29	66	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	66	Cloudy
BELGRADE	29	66	Cloudy
BERLIN	29	66	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	29	66	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	29	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	29	66	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	29	66	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	29	66	Cloudy
DUBLIN	29	66	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	29	66	Cloudy
FLORENCE	29	66	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	29	66	Cloudy
GENOVA	29	66	Cloudy
HELSINKI	29	66	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	29	66	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	29	66	Cloudy
LISBON	29	66	Cloudy
LONDON	29	66	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	29	66	Cloudy

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		Other Funds	
(d) Baerbond	SP53.36	(w) Alexander Fund	\$5.29
(d) Contrafund	SP54.12	(w) Transcor Int. Fd (A&P)	\$5.29
(d) Grobar	SP54.12	(w) Europe Contingent	\$5.29
(d) Stockbar	SP54.12	(w) Browninvest	\$5.29
BANQUE PARISIENNE D'INVESTISSEMENT		Other Funds	
(d) CDP Fund	SP52.56	(d) Capital Renaissance	LF1.213
(d) CDP Fund	SP52.56	(d) Capital Renaissance	LF1.213
(d) CDP Fund	SP52.56	(d) Capital Renaissance	LF1.213
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.		Other Funds	
(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$14.92	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(w) Capital Int'l. S.A.	\$14.92	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
CREDIT SUISSE		Other Funds	
(d) Actions Suisse	SP52.56	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(d) Actions Suisse	SP52.56	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(d) Actions Suisse	SP52.56	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		Other Funds	
(d) DIT Fund	DM52.70	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(d) DIT Fund	DM52.70	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
FIDELITY (GERMANY)		Other Funds	
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$12.52	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$12.52	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$12.52	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
G.T. (GERMANY)		Other Funds	
(w) G.T. Fund	\$23.66	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(w) G.T. Fund	\$23.66	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
JARDINE FLEMING		Other Funds	
(w) Jardine Japan Fund	\$36.92	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(w) Jardine Japan Fund	\$36.92	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(w) Jardine Japan Fund	\$36.92	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
LOYDS INT. MGT. CO. LTD.		Other Funds	
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SP52.56	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SP52.56	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SP52.56	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. LTD.		Other Funds	
(w) U.S. Dollar Fund	\$23.66	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(w) U.S. Dollar Fund	\$23.66	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(w) U.S. Dollar Fund	\$23.66	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
SEPCO		Other Funds	
(w) Sepec (N.A.V.)	\$12.52	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(w) Sepec (N.A.V.)	\$12.52	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(w) Sepec (N.A.V.)	\$12.52	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
RODIF GROUPE GENEVA		Other Funds	
(w) Rodif Gro. Fd	SP52.56	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(w) Rodif Gro. Fd	SP52.56	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(w) Rodif Gro. Fd	SP52.56	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
SWISS BANK CORP.		Other Funds	
(w) Swiss Bank Corp.	SP52.56	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(w) Swiss Bank Corp.	SP52.56	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(w) Swiss Bank Corp.	SP52.56	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		Other Funds	
(w) Union Bank S.W.	SP52.56	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(w) Union Bank S.W.	SP52.56	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(w) Union Bank S.W.	SP52.56	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		Other Funds	
(w) Union Invest.	DM52.70	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(w) Union Invest.	DM52.70	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90
(w) Union Invest.	DM52.70	(w) D.G.C.	\$23.90



BOOKS

WE ALMOST MADE IT

By Malcolm D. MacDougall. Crown. 344 pp.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE 1968 presidential campaign gave us Joe McGinniss's "The Selling of the President 1968," about how Richard Nixon put into practice his belated discovery that beauty is a thing in the eye of the television audience. Now the 1976 campaign has given us Malcolm MacDougall's "We Almost Made It," which, if anything, presents an even more appalling and absurd picture of the art of packaging presidential candidates. Except where McGinniss was aware of what he was doing, MacDougall, who was "creative director" of Gerald Ford's advertising campaign, seems ludicrously innocent.

I mean, is he aware how feeble it is of him to announce halfway through his account that "the product was the President, after all, not a bar of soap," after he had spent a number of previous pages comparing Ford to his Boston advertising agency's other products, among them Titebite golf balls, Salada tea, A. & W. Root Beer and Lionel trains?

Does he see the irony of his calling chapter 19 "Discovering the Real Gerald Ford"—whom, by the way, he has never met? Is he kidding when he describes in it how "I spent four days with him in an editing room"? For about nine hours a day I watched him through the little screen on the Steenback (film-editing machine) . . . after a while, I stopped seeing him as an image on a screen and started seeing him as a man.

He gets passionate in the outcome of a damning Jimmy C. praising Ford; yet he tells us about his c. is that "I liked Ford's policies far better than I'm scared of big government experience I once had reau of Motor Vehicle emotionally scared And throughout the criticism, he misrepresents the virtues of the Yet all he is real without even realizing he resented the mad torturing the image trying to project, naive questions of truth or

Election Day dawned MacDougall, but he's boding about the west I woke to a clear, sun Boston Harbor, I have creative thoughts of the why not him atop the clouds over Detroit phia, Cleveland and E much for creativity democratic ideal of suffrage. Of course, probably thinks he's as far as one can be book, he's not.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
book reviewer for
York Times

Best Sel

The New York Times
This list is based on more than 200 books from the United States. We necessarily consecutive

FICTION

- 1 Oliver's Story, by E. Segal
- 2 Trinity, by Leon Uris
- 3 The Caine, by W. E. B. Dubois
- 4 The Caine, by W. E. B. Dubois
- 5 The Caine, by W. E. B. Dubois
- 6 The Caine, by W. E. B. Dubois
- 7 The Caine, by W. E. B. Dubois
- 8 The Caine, by W. E. B. Dubois
- 9 The Caine, by W. E. B. Dubois
- 10 The Caine, by W. E. B. Dubois

NONFICTION

- 1 Roots, by Alex Haley
- 2 Passage, by Gail Side
- 3 Your Eternity, by Gail Side
- 4 The Caine, by W. E. B. Dubois
- 5 The Caine, by W. E. B. Dubois
- 6 The Caine, by W. E. B. Dubois
- 7 The Caine, by W. E. B. Dubois
- 8 The Caine, by W. E. B. Dubois
- 9 The Caine, by W. E. B. Dubois
- 10 The Caine, by W. E. B. Dubois

BRIDGE

By Alan

On the diagram South jumped to four hearts when his partner made a take-out double of one diamond. North had had a choice of actions, and the take-out double worked out well. In the replay, North overcalled one spade and languished there, making seven tricks for a score of 80 points.

The opening spade lead was won in dummy, a spade was ruffed and the club king was led. West won with the ace and shifted to a trump. The declarer won in his hand and crossed to the club queen for another spade ruff, noting with satisfaction that the two remaining spades in dummy were now established.

Two more rounds of trumps were cashed, followed by the spade jack to reach this position:

NORTH		SOUTH	
♠ 9	♠ 10	♠ 10	♠ 10
♥ 5	♥ 5	♥ 5	♥ 5
♦ 73	♦ 73	♦ 73	♦ 73

WEST: ♠ 10643, ♥ 8, ♦ A Q J 2, ♣ K 8 7

EAST: ♠ 1063, ♥ 10, ♦ 10, ♣ K 8 7

Both sides were vulnerable. South was Pass, West was Pass. South was Pass, West was Pass. South was Pass, West was Pass. South was Pass, West was Pass.

NORTH: ♠ A 10643, ♥ 8, ♦ A Q J 2, ♣ K 8 7

WEST: ♠ 10643, ♥ 8, ♦ A Q J 2, ♣ K 8 7

EAST: ♠ 1063, ♥ 10, ♦ 10, ♣ K 8 7

SOUTH: ♠ 10643, ♥ 8, ♦ A Q J 2, ♣ K 8 7

WEST: ♠ 10643, ♥ 8, ♦ A Q J 2, ♣ K 8 7

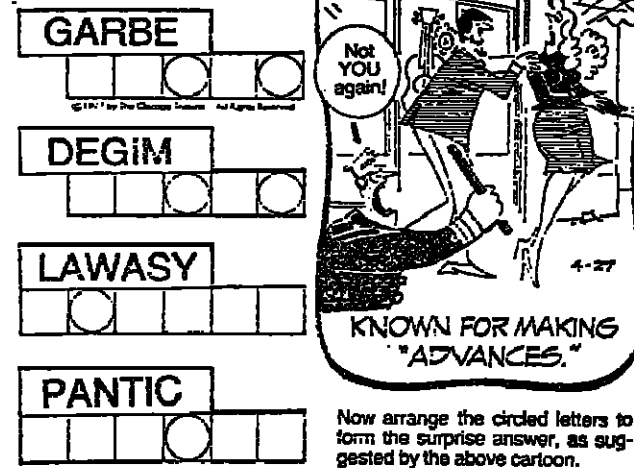
EAST: ♠ 1063, ♥ 10, ♦ 10, ♣ K 8 7

SOUTH: ♠ 10643, ♥ 8, ♦ A Q J 2, ♣ K 8 7

WEST: ♠ 10643, ♥ 8, ♦ A Q J 2, ♣ K 8 7

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

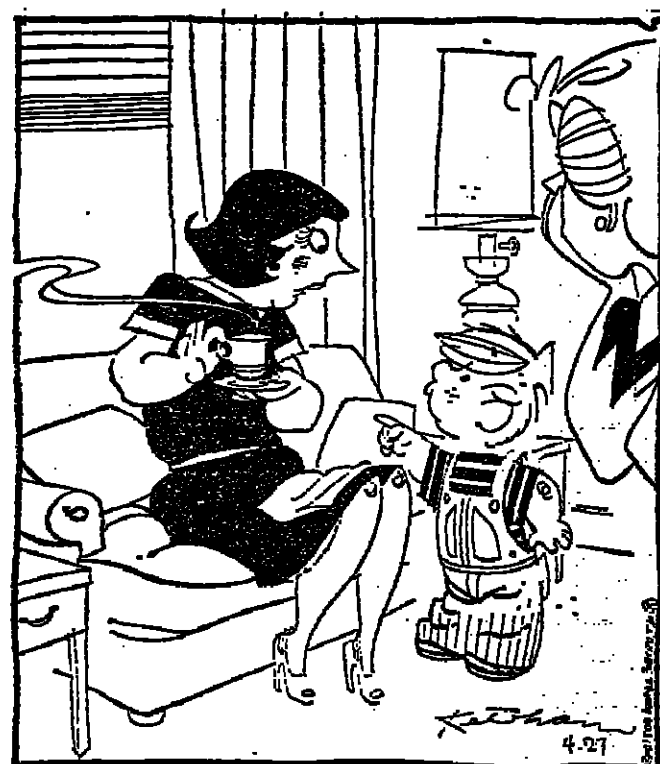


Print answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles: AVAIL, NEEDY, TRUISM, LEAVEN

Answer: Living around as a result of the fall — LEAVES

DENNIS THE MENACE



هذا من الجمل

